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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

ONE PREDOMINANT FEATURE of the news in the month of March related to the plot of influential militarists to restore the Manchu Dynasty to power. The newspapers in China, both Chinese or foreign, were full of it. Three things took place in March which strengthened the belief of many that those "higher up" have really been trying to overthrow the Republic and re-establish the old regime in its place. First of all, the fall of Urga. Baron Ungern captured the city on February 2, and General Chang Tso-ling, Inspecting Commissioner of Manchuria, who has been requested by the government to rush reinforcement to Mongolia, has not moved a single soldier in that direction, and has excused himself for his failure to carry out the instruction by demanding the recruiting of two new brigades to replace his existing soldiers who may be despatched to Urga. Two months have passed and he has done nothing towards the Mongolian situation. Instead of planning a campaign, he has been celebrating his birthday, and his chief lieutenant, General Chang Chin-hui, who has been ordered by Peking to recover Urga, has repaired to Mukden to participate in the celebration. To them the loss of Urga means nothing more than did the loss of a French town mean to Germany during the Great War. What is the explanation of this indifference on their part? It has been surmised that Chang Tso-ling has made an arrangement with Semenoff and with the Japanese part of which was the capture of Urga by Semenoff's followers. What the other part of the arrangement is remains to be seen. Perhaps General Chang would like to see the Mongolian situation develop to such a large and alarming extent that Peking will give him any terms or any power in exchange for the expulsion of the Russian reactionaries. When that moment comes, he may demand the restoration of the

Manchu Dynasty with himself as the power behind the throne. Such has been the surmise of the man in the street, and it is difficult to say for the present whether or not it is correct.

AGAIN the return to Peking of ex-Prince Tuan, one of the ringleaders of the Boxer movement in 1900, after an exile of twenty years in Sinkiang, has been considered significant. Ex-Prince Tuan was a staunch supporter of the uprising, and after the suppression of the movement, he was deprived of his title of nobility. His life was demanded by the foreign powers, who were eventually satisfied with an undertaking that he should be banished to Sinkiang permanently and imprisoned there for life. The Imperial Decree ordering his exile stated that "Prince Tuan, already cashiered, was the leader and spokesmen of the Imperial Clan, to whom was due the declaration of war against foreigners; he trusted implicitly in Boxer magic, and thus inexcusably brought about hostilities." For the last twenty years he has stayed in Sinkiang with his family. A few months ago the Military Governor of that province recommended that he be allowed to return to the Capital in view of his good behavior and his realization of the folly by committing himself in the Boxer movement. It appears that General Yang Cheng-hsin's recommendation was approved. One of the Prince's daughters-in-law and his eldest son died in the faraway province and their remains were brought back to Peking for burial. On arrival at the Peking station he was met by his younger brother, Tsai Yin, and was taken to his home in East City. His return was taken as a part of the plot to restore the Imperial family to power, and it may be remembered that at one time one of his sons was nominated to be heir to the throne. The government found it necessary to deny the rumor that he has returned to Peking with its permission.

THE recent alleged interview of Mr. Rodney Gilbert, Peking correspondent of the *North China Daily News*, with ex-President Li Yuan-hung, who is living in retirement at Tientsin, capped the climax of the monarchical rumor. Ex-President Li is reported to have said that "If Wu (Wu Pei-fu) comes into conflict with Chang Tso-ling, it will probably be on account of the monarchy movement which the Fengtien Tuchun is promoting and which is now inevitable—so much so that it had better come quickly so that we can have done with it. In the event of such a conflict Tsao Kun would be forced to declare himself a champion of whatever cause Wu Pei-fu advocated, since his troops are Wu's troops and without Wu he would be powerless.....You have heard it rumored that Chang Tso-ling has promised to make Tsao Kun Hsu Shih-chang's successor to the presidency. Such a step would only make Tsao Kun ridiculous and would mean that Chang Tso-ling was prepared to succeed him. It is also apparent that if Chang Tso-ling succeeded in restoring the Manchu Emperor to the throne, he would not remain far in the background. Everyone feels that the mooted restoration is not so much in the interest of the Emperor as in that of Chang Tso-ling and of his political associates, who feel that their positions are now precarious." Mr. Gilbert also discussed in the article a counter-move to again make Li Yuan-hung president. A few days after the publication of the article, ex-President Li issued a denial of the whole interview and blamed Mr. Quo Tai-chi, his former English secretary, now working for the South, who introduced Mr. Gilbert to him, for mis-statements. The interview, nevertheless, has since received wide attention in spite of the denial, and tends to strengthen the belief of those who fear another monarchical restoration. It is most regretable that at a time when the country is confronted with life and death problems there should have been circulated rumors which are discrediting to the ruling authorities.

NEWSPAPERMEN IN THIS country, for the first time in the history of Chinese journalism, have attempted to organize a press association of nationwide scope to elevate the standards of news, increase public appreciation of the value of their profession, improve the newspapers and the news agencies, and to encourage sympathetic cooperation between newspaper publishers and writers in the way of exchange of news. The acceptance by the press associations at Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai of the suggestion of the Canton association to hold the second press conference for the whole of China at Peking this year indicates the strong probability of their success in the endeavor. The conference will commence on May 5, and one of the important subjects on its agenda will be "how to utilize Chinese public opinion to bring about a speedy unification of the country." To emphasize its freedom from outside interference, no assistance will be received from the government although the latter has expressed its intention to appropriate $100,000 to defray its expenses. Save political developments of an unusual character, the conference will be held in May as decided. The first national press conference was held at Canton last year, and on account of the political situation then existing, it was by no means a success from the standpoint of attendance. Peking and Tientsin did not send any newspapermen to the gathering, and Shanghai was poorly represented. Most of the attendants were Canton journalists and those

from cities under Southern influence. The second conference will likely be more successful in this respect in view of the fact that Canton, which made the suggestion to hold it at Peking, will necessarily have to send a large delegation; Shanghai and Tientsin, which have agreed to the suggestion, will surely make an attempt to have many of their journalists at the Capital on the occasion, and that Peking, the site of the conference, in which there now reside more than two hundred Chinese newspapermen, will not fall behind in the number of persons to be present.

ON the question of attending the conference of press representatives from all East Asia, which will be held at Tokio on April 8, for five days, Chinese journalists hold different views. Some have decided to accept the invitation of the conference and are leaving for Japan. Seventeen newspapers of Peking, including the Peking *Jih Pao*, the oldest Chinese daily in the Capital, are sending their representatives to Tokio. The *Yih Shih Pao*, popularly known as *Social Welfare*, and the *Chen Pao*, or *Morning Bell*, which are uncompromisingly anti-Japanese, and regarded as liberal journals, have declined the invitation. The Tokio conference is being arranged by the Japanese National Press Conference, and its object as described in a circular is "the promotion of a friendly understanding among journalists of all East Asiatic countries, and the development of journalism in this part of the world." Perhaps a number of Indian and Siamese journalists will also attend the conference, but the majority of its attendants will be Japanese and Chinese. That the visiting newspapermen will receive a royal welcome and will be lavishly entertained there is no question, because the Japanese are warm hosts, and one of the objects of the conference is to promote "friendly understanding." Since the inauguration of an aggressive policy on the part of Japan, and the consequent manifestation of Chinese ill-feelings towards the Japanese shown in the boycott movement, many attempts have been made by Japanese publicists to win Chinese journalists to their side and these have met with a failure. Among their methods of restoring a more friendly relationship are the despatch of students to China to explain away so-called misunderstandings and the visits of Japanese journalists for the same purpose. The holding of a press conference for East Asia to which Chinese journalists are specially invited is the latest method. Though Chinese journalists cannot agree on the question of whether or not they should accept the Japanese invitation, this issue will not be so serious as to become a national one in China or as to prevent the holding of the second press conference for the whole of the country in Peking. Leading men of the Chinese press have of late become more liberal in their views through their contact with foreign fellow craftsmen and hold the opinion that each should answer separately the question whether the Japanese conference should be attended and act accordingly.

THE second Chinese press conference and the Tokio conference, which will unquestionally result in the advancement of interests of journalists, are important but the coming Press Congress of the World, to which representatives from all over the globe will be sent, is even more important, having an international significance. This Congress was to be held in Sydney, but circumstances have required a change in its meeting place. It has been decided now to hold it in Honolulu, "the Crossroads of the Pacific," from October 4 to 14, inclusive. After the congress, it is possible that a separate Pan-Pacific Press Congress may be held in the same place, and this will be even more important to China. The useful purposes which such a congress will serve are manifold, affording opportunities for the frank discussion of international problems and for the securing of improvement in the conditions of news transmission. It behooves the Chinese press to send a strong delegation to the Press Congress of the World, the importance of which surpasses that of the other two conferences herein mentioned. Why this is necessary is explained by an editorial in the *Peking Daily News*, an English paper under Chinese management, which states: "In addition to the ordinary professional business of the congress there will be discussion, formal and informal, of world problems of the first importance, and the environment in which the congress is being held makes it certain that Pacific problems, Far Eastern problems, will be the foremost topics of that kind discussed. It is essential for the interests of China that China should have her own spokesmen at the congress. If China has not her own spokesmen at the congress either her point of view will be ignored altogether or, worse still, may be presented in a distorted fashion by somebody not thoroughly acquainted with it. Either of these would be a disaster. There are Chinese journalists with the necessary command of foreign languages who could most admirably represent China at such a congress, and the Chinese press organizations should see to it that these men are sent, and sent in a befitting way. In the choice of the men sent there should not be allowed to enter any party or political bias, and all the various Chinese press organizations should act in consultation and cooperation in the matter. The delegation from China need not be a large one; in fact it cannot be; but it must be a thoroughly capable and energetic one, one that will do for China at this congress what Dr. Wellington Koo did for China at the

Geneva meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations. No time should be lost in making preliminary arrangements."

IT WAS ANNOUNCED ON March 26 that the Governor of Hongkong had appointed a commission to inquire into the industrial employment of children in the colony. Child labor in Hongkong has been the subject of questions from the floor of the House of Commons and it shows, as *The North China Daily News* remarks, that the British system provides a means of bringing the light of publicity to bear upon any part of England's empire. The reason for the questions in the House has never been made clear but it is probably the conventions and recommendations of the Interational Labor Conference of the League of Nations. The second article of the convention that deals with child labor is as follows: Children under the age of fourteen years shall not be employed or work in any public or private industrial undertaking, or in any branch thereof, other than an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed. There is the further provision that each member is to notify the central office of action taken in each possession which is not completely self-governing. The appointment of the commission by the governor of Hongkong may well be the first evidence of the policy toward labor established by the League of Nations. Child labor is at the point where the educational system of a country meets its industrial system. Any permanent solution of the problems of child labor must await the establishment of universal compulsory education of children under fourteen. If the present Hongkong commission hastens the day when free and universal education is provided for the children of the colony it will be doing more for those children than any merely prohibitive legislation can accomplish.

The China Trade Act of 1921

BY J. B. POWELL

FOR a period of nearly three years American business interests in China through the American Chamber of Commerce of China at Shanghai, the American Association of China, and the various American commercial organizations in the China ports have been trying to induce the U. S. Congress at Washington to pass legislation that would place American business in China on an even competitive basis with the commercial interests of other nations, especially Great Britain, France and Japan.

During this period various measures have been before Congress with this end in view. None of these measures were able to get beyond the committee stage in either branch of Congress until the short session of Congress which opened on January 1 and closed on March 4, 1921. At this session, a measure known as the China Trade Act of 1921 introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. Leonidas C. Dyer of Missouri, received the approval of the ways and means and judiciary committees of the House and finally on Monday, January 10, came up for final vote and passed, the vote being 262 to 34. The measure then went to the Senate and at the close of the session on March 4 was under the consideration of the committee on judiciary of that body. Since this was the last session of Congress in the Wilson administration, the pressure of the various appropriation bills and several measures of international importance prevented the consideration of the China Trade Act in the closing days. The leading members of the Senate of both parties were unanimously in favor of the measure and have assured their support of the legislation in the special session of Congress which President Harding is expected to call about the first of April 1921.

Since the Harding Administration which comes into power on March 4, is pledged to a strong foreign trade and diplomatic policy, no difficulties are expected in getting the attention of Congress for the measure. The leading commercial interests of the United States are actively in support of legislation that will enable American business men to more actively compete for the foreign trade of China. This is especially true of the chambers of commerce of the Pacific Coast, the Gulf Coast, the Mississippi Valley and New England. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, with headquarters in Washington, and the National Foreign Trade Council of New York have done much in the last few years to sitimulate interest in the trade of China and may be expected to increase their efforts in the next few months and years. The three departments of the U. S. government at Washington that are especially interested in foreign trade, that is, Commerce, Treasury and State, are also actively in support of the China Trade legislation. The new Harding cabinet has two members, Herbert Hoover of the Commerce Department, and Edwin Denby of the Navy Department, who have had actual business experience in China. Mr. Hoover was the organizer of the Kailan Mining Administration of North China and Mr. Denby, a son of the former American Minister at Peking, served for ten years in the Chinese Maritime Customs Administration.

The China Trade Act, as it now stands, embodies the two general principles that American business men in China have worked for and feel that they are entitled to: First, a general high standard national incorporation law which

will relieve them of the necessity of incorporating their companies under the various state and territorial charters and, second, a law that will relieve American companies in China from the operation of the local, state and national income and excess profits taxation on business conducted in China. As it stands at the present time, American companies in China operating under the various state and territorial charters are placed at a distinct technical disadvantage in competing with British, Japanese and French concerns, for the chief reason that none of the American state or territorial laws were enacted with foreign trade purposes in view. The British, French and the Japanese, who have been interested in the China trade for many years, have enacted special legislation for this field and for this reason have an advantage over the American firms. American businessmen in China have no desire to be relieved of their personal income taxation in spite of the fact that their chief competitors do not have this burden, but they do desire to have their companies relieved and placed on an even basis of competition.

Few business men in America today question the fact that the Pacific is to be the coming field of American foreign trade expansion. Europe, because of the ravages of war which has brought about a general condition of bankruptcy, and because of the great political and economic problems resulting from the war, is likely to remain a close field for several years to come. This leaves Asia, including, of course, Asiatic Russia, and South America as the most promising fields of American foreign trade expansion. In South America today American business is able to compete on a practically even basis with Europe. Both shipping and banking are well established and now that American finance is flowing into those countries, trade to the mutual advantage of both North and South America is developing rapidly.

Before the war, America knew little, and in general, cared little about China and the problems of the Pacific. This condition even extended to the Philippines and as far as the general attitude was concerned, most people felt that the United States should cut loose and get out as quickly as possible. Now, however, conditions have completely changed, and the American people have learned a surprising lot about the Pacific. This exists in the large cities and in the national capital, of course, and it also exists in the interior where the interest is surprisingly active and where the people are alive to the dangers that result from a lack of knowledge regarding the Pacific. The business men who have developed manufacturing interests along the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers and the Great Lakes are very much alive to the importance of trade with the Orient. The opening and successful operation of the Panama Canal has served to bring this great inland district into close touch with the Pacific ocean, and the commerce of Asia. It is now possible to ship down the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico and through the Panama Canal by an all-water route to the ports of China and Japan. This brings these inland cities into active competition with the great industrial districts of New England which previously enjoyed a monopoly of manufacturing for the export trade. The development of manufacturing industries on the Pacific Coast, aided as they soon will be by supplies of coal and iron from Alaska, brings still another element into the situation that must be reckoned with.

Along with this industrial development naturally comes the financial expansion which must accompany it and with both the necessity of foreign political policies which must guarantee safety and equal rights for American business men overseas. President Harding and the new Congress actually have before them now five distinct diplomatic problems dealing with nations of the Pacific. First, there is a treaty with Siam whereby America is preparing to give up her exterritorial rights; second, there is the problem of Philippine independence and our new relations with the Islands; third, there is the American-Japanese problem arising from the California exclusion legislation of last fall; fourth, there is the American-Chinese commercial treaty dealing with the Chinese customs duties; and fifth, there are the relations of America with Siberia which are very important and perhaps more perplexing than all in their settlement. We might even add a sixth problem, the China Consortium, for that scheme of international finance must come before the new administration for approval and support. The Yap Island controversy might be called a seventh problem if it was not already a part of the America-Japan difficulty arising out of the disposition of former German owned property in the Pacific, cables as well as South Sea Islands and the Shantung Province of China.

These factors have combined to arouse an active interest in the Pacific and especially in China. For example there is being conducted at the present time in all parts of the United States a campaign to raise funds for the relief of famine in China. Although the campaign has been in progress but two months more than G. $3,000,000 has been raised and it is difficult to pass a street corner anywhere in the United States without being solicited for funds to save the famine victims of China. It is a question whether a campaign on a national scale for China relief could have been started here a few years ago. Now everybody is interested and everybody is learning something about China. Japan is also coming in for her share

of attention and no longer is it possible for the propagandists of that country to put out misinformation and have it stand without question for the simple reason that people knew no better. The American people now have their eyes open and Japan has got to answer for her acts of aggression upon her weaker neighbors. Public opinion regarding Japan has completely changed in the United States since the end of the European War.

To get back to the specific problems of American business in China and the China Trade Act in particular, there is no question but what the next few months are to see a radical change in the American policy in the Orient, and the coming of a new attitude that will place American business in China on an even footing with the rest of the world. The new attitude was quite evident here in Washington last week when the House of Representatives devoted several busy hours to a discussion of China and American business in China. The record of the debate occupied several pages of the official journal and an examination of the same shows a surprising amount of knowledge that certainly did not exist a few years ago. And just previous to this China came in for still more attention through an effort which was made to raise the rank of the American Legation at Peking to that of an Embassy. This item in the general diplomatic appropriation bill was thrown out on the score that legislative measures could not be included in an appropriation bill, but the debate had a moral effect which will not be lost in the days to come.

NOTES: A stenographic report of the passing of the Federal Incorporation Bill in the House of Representatives is given elsewhere in this issue of the *Review*.

Adventures in "Pussyfooting" in Dry America

FOR years Americans have been accused of corrupting the English language by the introduction of slang phrases or "Americanisms." Now the British, or to be more exact, the English, have corrupted the American language with a slang phrase, "pussyfooting." The term originated from the nickname of "Pussyfoot" Johnson, the American prohibition worker, who went to England several months ago to assist in a dry campaign in Scotland and later worked in London in organizing an international prohibition society. "Pussyfooting" now is synonomous with "dry," "drought," "prohibition," "teetotaling," and so on through the long list of terms that go with the new American custom of doing without a drink of the brew that cheers—and intoxicates.

The title of this article should more properly be, "Is America Dry?" or "Adventures in Dry America," but regardless of the title, here goes:

In the manner of introduction, I'll explain that these lines are being written in a room of a popular hotel in Washington, D. C, the capital of America and as I write I have a copy of a Washington newspaper, the *Times*, dated February 24 on the table before me. The paper is one of Mr. Hearst's literary productions and on the front page in type that occupies a goodly part of the space is a headline, "Dry Agents Raid Hotels." The article that accompanies the headline explains that prohibition agents of the government on the evening preceding had raided the leading hotels, this one included, and that they had seized and confiscated a considerable quantity of booze, hootch, home-brew, or just plain whiskey and in the process had arrested a number of persons engaged in the nocturnal practice of "bootlegging," another of those picturesque Americanisms that has invaded the so-called pure English language that our forefathers brought over to this country before they practiced self-determination.

Along with the article referred to is an interview with the director of the government's prohibition forces in this district to the effect that more than 95 percent of the alleged whiskey which had been seized was nothing but alcohol colored with caramels to give it the appearance of whiskey. This particular brand of poison is now selling—quietly of course—at prices ranging from $12 to $20 a quart. The consumption of this stuff has caused and is causing many deaths and much illness, one of the worst results being blindness. The class of persons being affected are necessarily those who can afford to pay $20 for a quart of intoxicant. Two prominent manufacturers, brothers, the makers of a popular priced motor car died within the last few months after drinking some of this stuff. They had purchased it from the elevator boy in a hotel.

People of means in America of a certain class, that is, the well-to-do class of business men—men who delight in telling you that they are of the red-blooded-up-and-doing breed-now take great pride in the fact that they possess "stocks", or in other words that they have private stocks in their homes and that (whisper) "it was smuggled in over the Canadian or Mexican border or from a ship in the harbor and that it cost a small-sized fortune." Dry enforcement agents frequently raid these stocks and much is made of it in the newspapers, which is the reason behind many of the raids, since it gives the public an idea (often erroneous) of the efficiency of the enforcement agencies and is exploited for political purposes.

Many people now make a public feature of drinking who never drank to any extent when the country was wet. It almost amounts to a kind of fad. In other words, it's considered smart to evade the law and be naughty. And this is the sort of thing coupled with extravagant newspaper stories that give the foreigner the idea that dry America is a fake and that the drought is a failure and that the country is just as wet as it ever was. These things are exploited abroad by the liquor interests and by people who do not believe in prohibition and readers of newspapers printed in the English language in the Orient have seen much of it. The great drought is the chief subject of discussion at dinner parties, in hotel lobbies and in clubs. A New York newspaper recently had a cartoon along this line with the caption, "What did we talk about before." Almost everybody you meet has a new story to tell you about some adventure in prohibition, or some new scheme for getting the forbidden stuff. For example the latest one in Washington is to the effect that one of the legations of one of the South American countries is declaring dividends for the legation staff by "bootlegging" whiskey and other brands of intoxicants which are imported under

the legation's legal right to import beverages for private use.

Now in spite of these diverting effervescences on the surface, America is dry and America is going to remain dry and to make it still stronger, the example of dry America is going, in a comparatively few years, to make the whole world dry and the first nation to follow America's example will he England herself, or rather John Bull himself. To prove that America is consuming less liquor here are the official figures of importations from England: In the first nine months of 1920 some 35,000 gallons of spirits were shipped from the United Kingdom to America. In 1916 America imported 1,239,750 gallons from the same source. These figures were checked up on both sides of the Altantic and are correct. There are a lot of moral and sentimental reasons that will make American remain dry, and as the months and years go by will make the country constantly drier, but the big reason is the economic reason and that is the deciding factor. The drought first got a foothold in America when manufacturers and railroad owners discovered that the use of spirits on the part of employes and workers cut down the efficiency. The Secretary of the Navy enforced the dry regulation because the American government did not consider it wise or safe to have men in charge of its battleships and gun boats who were under the influence of whiskey and wine. People who traveled on railroads or who shipped goods on railroads didn't consider it wise or safe to entrust their persons or property on trains operated by engineers and switchmen who might have their nerves unstrung or their eyesight impaired by a drink too many. Owners of factories discovered that it didn't pay to employ laborers who had spent Saturday night and Sunday in a saloon. The southern states of the American union discovered that it was both unwise and unsafe to permit their large negro populations to have access to alcohol and gin. There are ample statistics at hand to show what America is actually saving in cold cash by being dry. It is this advantage in efficiency that America has over other nations, will eventually make other nations that must compete with America, also dry.

For example I quote the following from a pamphlet recently put out in England by the Board of Education, entitled. "The Hygiene of Food and Drink."

"We must, therefore, consider the effects of intemperate habits on the nation as well as on the individual. Money spent by the nation on drink must be reckoned as money which is largely wasted, because there is no proper return for it. The expenditure of £400,000,000 or more in a year is a drain on the resources of the nation and the direct cause of not a little national poverty."

The pamphlet from which this paragraph is quoted was issued by the Board of Education of England for the use of school children. The Board has decided that if it can't get prohibition in any other way that it will finally get it by educating the school children. And they will do just that in spite of the opposition of a Parliament made up to a considerable percentage of members who oppose prohibition for the reason that they own stock in England's 80,000 pubs or saloons as we know them or in the distilleries and breweries that produce the stuff they sell. The beer consumed in these pubs in 1919 amounted to 1,163,000,000 gallons. In England and Wales, including clubs there are 114,000 places where drinks can be obtained and the ratio of drink shops is one for every fifty-seven dwelling houses. These figures are reproduced from an article in the *Saturday Evening Post* for February 19 by Mr. Kenneth L. Roberts, who investigated the subject in England. Similar figures might have been printed regarding conditions that existed in many parts of the United States a few years ago before the country went dry.

Europe is now suffering from the ravages of war and is burdened with a war debt that is making financiers and politicians have sleepless nights. Even the interest can't be paid and the whole situation is covered in the general term of bankruptcy. Some day the people will wake up to the fact that a general drought, or "pussyfooting", on a national scale would be a simple way of getting out of debt—in short, the economic reason will prevail and the drought will come. It will be an infringement on personal liberty sure enough, but when the result is national solvency and national efficiency, then it will come to pass.

But back to dry America. The sudden enforcement of the dry legislation brought about many methods of evasions. The gentlemen who had been accustomed to standing before a bar and taking on a daily supply of liquid nourishment, of course couldn't quit right off. The country had enormous supplies in warehouses and everybody stocked up—that is everybody who had the price to buy a supply and the price suddenly fluctuated—somewhat like the recent fluctuation of China silver—except in the opposite direction. A certain class of manufacturers with a turn at inventing things put on the market a contraption called a "home still." In brief, "Do your own brewing," became the slogan and father who had formerly spent his evenings in the corner saloon now suddenly stayed at home and busied himself over the kitchen stove in experimenting in the distillation of home brew beer and whiskey. Recipes were passed around and many shops stocked the necessary ingredients. The spirits produced were wonderful and fearful to behold and their effects were more wonderful and fearful. I recently inspected a brand of home brew beer that would foam over the top of the glass after about a dozen drops had been poured in the bottom. The effect of this concoction upon the internal organs was somewhat similar to the effect that might be produced by swallowing a hand grenade or a live lizard. It usually resulted in the calling of the hospital ambulance to be followed a few hours later by the undertaker's wagon. In general the results were so disastrous that the popularity of the home distillery rapidly waned. Then came the bootlegger who for a large price would get you something guaranteed genuine, but which in too many cases turned out to be denatured which had the same effect as the home brew except that it was quicker. The government is constantly becoming more strict in its regulations and the large stocks are about gone and smuggling is constantly becoming more difficult and dangerous. Only those of considerable worldly wealth can now boast of supplies of the forbidden product and in the mean time the saloon has been banished from the land. Soon there will be a new generation of Americans who do not know what a saloon looks like or what booze tastes like. These young persons are now spending their money for candy, picture shows, and they are wearing better clothes. Americans are wearing more silks and furs and generally more expensive clothes than any other people in the world, this fact is quite noticable to the person returning home from an absence of a few years abroad. The bankers will tell you that savings are growing at an astonishing rate and that Americans have almost over night become a bond-buying people and are absorbing almost untold amounts of domestic issues of

stocks and bonds. A lot of this money, yes, millions and millions of dollars are derived from savings on booze.

Who will say the country is not the better for it?

Dry America raised about ten billions of gold dollars for loans to Europe during the war and probably spent as much more on her own war preparation and prosecution of the war. In addition to this America has contributed literally billions of dollars for welfare work all over the world. Right now the American people are contributing four or five millions for philanthropic work in saving the children of central Europe from starvation and, in addition, are raising about six millions for famine relief in China. America naturally made a lot of money out of the war. She is now spending it for worthwhile things instead of things that are of no economic benefit and which lead to mental, moral and physical degradation.

Again, who will say the country and the world as well are not the better for it?

J. B. P.

Lack of Money Embarrasses Peking Cabinet

BY Y. T. HWANG

THE fall of the present Cabinet at Peking impends. Rumors concerning general government reorganization are being circulated broadcast. The inability of the Ministry of Finance to find funds to meet urgent administrative and military expenses which have long fallen due is the underlying cause for the disquieting rumours

Several Cabinet Ministers have been either officially or really sick. Admiral Sah, Minister of Navy, has not been attending cabinet meetings on account of his poor health. Fan Yuan-lien, Minister of Education, has asked sick leave, and is about to tender his resignation, unable to secure money to pay teachers of the government institutions of learning at Peking. Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has likewise been feeling unwell, and the Vice-Minister is acting for him.

Officials in the different Ministries have not been paid for two to ten months, and they are expecting the worst. Talks of giving them one hundred dollars a month irrespective of the amount of salaries they have been receiving at first created some consternation, and now little or no importance is attached to them in view of the fact that bankruptcy is staring the government in the face These officials are showing indifference to their personal interests, and are becoming dismayed. Many of them are cutting down their monthly bills and preparing for the bad time which is coming.

Pan Fu, Vice-Minister of Finance, in an interview, admitted that Prime Minister Chin Yun-peng was contemplating resignation. However, he denied the report that the Chihli and Mukden military men had been bringing pressure to bear upon Chin with the object of securing his retirement. He said that Chin and General Tsao Kun and General Chang Tso-ling had been on the most cordial terms, that the relationship between the Cabinet and the President's Office had been friendly, and that the different Ministers had been acting in unison.

Vice-Minister Pan attributed the intention of Prime Minister Chin to resign to the lack of support from the provinces in general and to the consequent difficulty of carrying out the government's plans. Prime Minister Chin, he said, was therefore looking out for a statesman, who is able to get along with the provinces better, and having found him, will recommend him to be his successor. If he could have his policy carried out, he would be willing to do anything.

Since his assumption of the post of Prime Minister, General Chin, according to Mr. Pan Fu, has disbanded fifteen divisions of troops, and has been doing his utmost in introducing financial reforms, and in bringing about the unification of North and South China.

"My opinion," stated the Vice-Minister of Finance, "is that he has been doing much for China. Although he has been thinking of resigning, he has not yet made an official annoucement of it. However, he is ready to give up the important post in favor of an able administrator."

If there is a cabinet reorganization, Pan Fu will most probably be offered the portfolio of finance, but it is a position which few Chinese care to accept at the present moment when the national treasury is empty and the powerful militarists from all over the country have been clamoring for funds and the soldiers are ready to mutiny if no funds to clear up their back pay are forthcoming. The office of Minister of Finance in China is no easy task.

Pan Fu, a candidate for the portfolio of finance, has climbed up the official ladder rather rapidly. A years ago he was associate director of the Grand Canal Improvement Board, and today he is the power behind the government at Peking. Prime Minister Chin constantly consults him on state affairs, and has been much influenced by him in his policy.

A native of Tsinghsien, Shantung, Mr. Pan received his early education both at home and at school, not only in Chinese literature but also in modern learning. Shortly before the first revolution in 1911, he was active in politics. No sooner had the revolution broke out at Wuchang than he became secretary to Cheng Sien-lou, at that time Governor of Kiangsu. This was the beginning of his official career. Before General Chang Hsun and his soldiers were driven out of Nanking, Cheng declared independence at Soochow and later became Tutuh or Military Governor of Kiangsu. Pan Fu assisted in the independence movement.

Upon the formation of the Republic, Pan Fu was appointed commissioner of industries for the Province of Shantung. Later he published a book on the development of industries in Shantung in which he emphasized mining and cotton industries, water resources and the cultivation of waste lands. For the Panama Exhibition, he organized the first exhibition of Shantung products, which awakened the whole of the province to the advantage of industrial advancement. About ten li north of Tsinan, he organized the Lou Fong Cotton Mill, and peanut oil mills and banks in his own and other provinces.

He made acquaintance with the present Prime Minister Chin Yun-peng, when the latter was Military Governor of Shantung. His advice was constantly sought, and their subsequent relationship has been very close. Both of them are natives of Shantung. After the recall of Prime Minister Chin to Peking for the post, Pan Fu devoted his time to the study of river conservancy questions in connection with the Grand Canal. His activities in this direction received the attention of the then President, Yuan Shih-kai, and he was appointed to take charge of the preparation work. After three years' labor he prepared a scheme to improve the Grand Canal and presented it to the government. When a contract for the improvement of the canal was signed with the Siems-Carey

Railway and Canal Company, he was appointed associate director of the Canal Board. Upon the retirement of Hsiung Hsi-ling as Director-general of the Board last year, Mr. Pan succeeded him.

In his new cabinet last year, Prime Minister Chin offered the position of the Vice-Minister of Finance to Mr. Pan, which position was accepted. As Vice-Minister of Finance, Mr. Pan studied the financial questions and evolved several plans for the abolition of the likin and the increase of taxes. In regard to the readjustment of the customs tariff, the reformation of the salt administration and the establishment of a currency system, he has outlined a definite procedure.

Last summer when the Anfu party was defeated and all the Cabinet Ministers including Li Sze-hao, Minister of Finance, had fled, Mr. Pan remained at his post in Peking as Vice Minister of Finance and assumed the whole responsibility for the Ministry until Chow Tsz-chi took over the office of Minister of Finance. When the Fengtien and Chihli troops entered Peking after the overthrow of the Anfu and demanded funds from the empty treasury of the Ministry of Finance, Pan Fu succeeded, by various means, in securing several million dollars to meet their demand.

Whether Pan Fu will rejoin the Cabinet after a reorganization remains to be seen, but it is certain that he is yet to play a more prominent part in the future.

Peking, March 26, 1921.

Progress of Forestry in China in 1919-1920

BY JOHN H. REISNER, DEAN

College of Agriculture and Forestry University of Nanking

PROGRESS denotes correctly the present condition of forestry in China, this country so long used as an illustration of the dire results that follow the depletion of forests, and undoubtedly in greater need of scientific forestry than any other large country in the world. The year ending with the spring planting, 1920, showed much progress over the previous year, which was described in the author's previous article under a similar title. The outstanding developments of the year were the organization of a Provincial Forestry Service for Shantung Province; the enlarging of the forestry organizations in a number of provinces; the increased activity and services rendered by the Kiangsu Provincial Forest Station at Nanking, established in 1916; the extension of the forestry work being undertaken by three government railways, namely, Lung Hai, Peking-Hankow, and Tientsin-Pukow Railroads; increased educational interest in forestry, particularly as part of the curricula of government agricultural schools; the increased production of forest nursery stock; and the greatly increased number of district magistrates, agricultural societies, small companies, and individuals undertaking forestry work.

Although a numerical expression of this progress is open to criticism, it is fairly safe to estimate a conservative expenditure for various forestry enterprises mainly nursery work and forest planting at from $200,000 to a quarter of a million dollars, the production of 100 million trees in more than one thousand nurseries, and the planting of twenty-five to thirty million trees on 165,000 acres of land. This may seem small when compared with some other countries, but large when one considers the background and the fact that China's interest in forestry is only a very few years old.

As indicated previously, forestry is not developing in China as it has in Western countries, with the Central government assuming a large share of financial and administrative control, but by individuals, societies, or companies, districts and provinces. And this condition may be expected to continue even in face of a marked activity on the part of the Central government. Individuals, companies, and small political units in China will have from the outset a much more important place in reforestation projects than similar bodies have had in the West. This is an important fact, and augurs well for the future of forestry in China.

The observance of Arbor Day is spreading widely and rapidly and is becoming of increasing significance. It is a national holiday. It is observed by high officials as well as the school children. With the development of the school nursery idea, that is for the secondary schools to have their own school nurseries, as many Western schools have their school gardens, and the children get to raising their own trees, it will add much to the influence of Arbor Day not only on the children but also on the community. Arbor Day is rapidly becoming indigeneous and may be expected to be one of the important factors in hastening forestry development in China.

The outstanding forestry development continues to be that of the Kiangsu Provincial forestry station, started in 1916, located near the famous Ming Tombs in Nanking, at the head of which is Somg Sing-moo, a graduate of the Philippine School of Forestry, with twenty-one assistants, two of whom also received their forestry education in the Philippines. The budget for this work last year was $34,000. voted by the Kiangsu Provincial Assembly and paid wholly by the province through the Provincial Department of Finance. Thirty-four thousand mow of land have been replanted to date with two and a half million of trees, including approximately one million of trees planted on 11,000 mow of land last spring. Three nurseries were maintained, with an area of 371 mow, carrying 1,275,000 transplants and approximately 3,000,000 seedlings, divided among seventy-three different species. Trees and seeds for nurseries and more than 50,000 trees for transplanting and for use in the observance of Arbor Day, were distributed to 186 district officials, agricultural societies, agricultural and forestry stations and companies or individuals. There are three substations already located in important parts of the province with two more being planned for. In response to a proclamation by the Governor two years ago instructing district officials to develop forest nurseries in their respective districts for demonstration purposes as well as for supplying trees for planting to the farmers, encouraging headway has been made, and a large number of such nurseries have been established. Sixteen students are now being given practical training at the central station in Nanking, having been sent from various parts of the province. They are given class work in the morning and field work in the afternoon, and after three years of such training they will be sent back to carry out forestry work in their home districts.

The newest provincial development has been in Shantung Province, which has come into world prominence through the "Shantung Award" of the Paris Peace Conference, This work was organized by D. Y. Lin, a graduate of the Yale Forestry School

and at present of the forestry department of the College of Agriculture and Forestry of The University of Nanking, an American missionary institution at Nanking, China, who loaned him for the work at the special request of the Shantung Civil Governor. A provincial forest service has been established, with a chief forester and eleven assistants. Work was prosecuted so vigorously that the first planting season saw the organization of three forestry stations, the establishment of three nurseries with plans for two more for the following season, more than 550,000 trees planted on 2,000 mow of land and an additional 3,000 mow seeded. The budget calls for approximately $22,000, payable through the Provincial Treasurer.

Three government railways are engaged in reforestation work looking forward to supplying their own ties and other timbers used in railroad construction and maintenance. Several other railways are contemplating similar developments. The budgets are voted by the various railway administrations interested. The forestry work of the Lung-Hai Railway, which is financed by Belgian interests, is under the direction of J. Hers, with a budget for the year of approximately $17,000, which maintains a regular staff of fifty men, including laborers, a large central nursery with three smaller ones controlled by it, in all approximately 120 mow in nurseries with a million and a half seedlings, transplants, and cuttings. The reforesting has been mostly along both sides of the railway where 4,000,000 trees have been set out, including more than 800,000 the past season. The Tientsin-Pukow Railway forestry work has a budget of approximately $6,000 and is in charge of a graduate of the Harvard Forestry School. Approximately 850,000 trees have been planted to date, three fourths of them this last year. There are two nurseries, one with approximately 640,000 seedlings and transplants. This work was begun in the late summer of 1918 and is just getting under way. The Peking-Hankow Railway's forestry work is under the direction of Ngan Han, a graduate of the forestry department of Michigan State University. A large tract of mountainous land in Southern Honan is being reforested, and while no detailed report can be given, the work is progressing nicely.

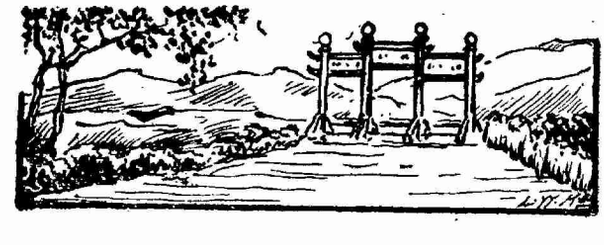
It would require a large volume to give the details of the various district forestry enterprises, which is not the purpose of this review. It should be noted, however, that out of the 1800 or more districts counties in China, probably twenty to twenty-five percent have their own nurseries, or nurseries administered for them and for the upkeep of which they are taxed. A few instances will indicate this local interest and progress. The Southern Chihli nursery has a budget of $1,600 which is raised by allocating $40. to each of the 40 districts served. The Kao-Yi district of the same province has its own nursery, with a budget of $1,080 which is raised from a local tax on cotton. The second nursery of the Chekiang Forest School has a budget of $1,500, a million and a half transplants and seedlings in its sixty mow nursery, and has direction over eleven smaller nurseries. The second nursery of Shensi province, with three local nurseries under its direction has a budget of $2,400, with a production of five million seedlings. This nursery has adopted the policy of giving free to anyone in their nursery area fifty trees and up to five pounds of tree seeds. For larger amounts a slight charge is made. The Kiangsi Model Forest Plantation with its budget of $1,590 from the provincial treasurer, in its two nurseries had approximately 2,000,000 transplants and seedlings and planted out approximately one-half million trees to the forest site. The Lin-Cheng district (Chihli) industrial deputy with his central nursery and four substations, his budget of $1,350 raised from house and land taxes, and 3,000 mow reforested to date, is planning to have every family plant five trees annually for each male member. The Second Chekiang Provincial Nursery supplied free of cost more than a million trees, to sixteen districts in addition to schools, farmers and others, from its 190 mow nursery containing more than four million transplants and seedlings, on its buget of $2,934 raised from local taxes.

Records secured from twenty-one forestry enterprises, including large and small, from North and Central China showed an expenditure for the year under review of $106,000, a production of 26,500,000 seedlings (80 percent of the total) and transplants in the nurseries represented and three and a half million trees planted to forest sites on 15,000 mow of land. From data at hand and from first hand knowledge, conservative estimates of forestry expenditures and work last year would place the total amount of forest nursery stock raised at 100,000,000 trees, in considerably more than 1,000 nurseries, with an expenditure of from $200,000 to $250,000. In addition, there were probably between 25 to 30 million trees planted out to permanent sites on about 600,000 mow of land (100,000 acres). The largest nursery section is in North Kiangsu around Yangchow, where an investigation showed an annual production and sale of between thirty and forty millions of trees, approximately one-half of which are pines.

An interesting and encouraging development is in the introduction of courses, or departments, of forestry into many of the secondary agricultural schools of which every province has from one to five. Anhwei Province is now teaching forestry in four of her five agricultural schools, Chekiang Province has a secondary forestry school with a budget of approximately $35,000, and a large enrollment. Graduates with forestry training will be in increasing demand, and the more imperative need would seem to be for more highly trained men than secondary schools can turn out. The present forestry education is an important factor in the situation both as it effects forestry personnel and development of an intelligent public opinion on forestry matters.

There is a phase of forestry development in China that America should be proud of, which is, that in practically all the large forestry enterprises men trained under Americans, or American trained, foresters are in the lead. Graduates of Yale, Harvard, Michigan, Syracuse and Cornell, of the Philippine School of Forestry, and of the University of Nanking, China, whose forestry teachers are Americans or American trained Chinese, are all holding positions of resposibility, and some are holding the highest in the country. A forest service in China with as high ideals as the Forest Service in the United States will be irresistible and to it will be entrusted one of China's greatest problems and needs.

Marlboro, N. Y. January. 1921.



The United States And Mandates

BY JOHN W. KINGSNORTH

"AS one of the principal and associated powers, the United States has an equal concern and an inseparable interest with the other principal allied and associated powers in all of the overseas possessions of Germany and concedely an equal voice in their disposition which cannot be effectuated without its assent."

In the above terms the government of the United States, on February 2I, through Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, gave definite and positive notice to the Council of the League of Nations as to the stand it has taken and will maintain with regard to mandates. By this statement America's terms are made uneqivocable, concise and understandable. A demand is made for an equal voice in the disposition of all German overseas property and territories and an indication is given that nothing short of this will be acceptable. In other words, the United States having participated in the war which brought about the defeat of Germany with her army, navy, natural resources and finances does not propose to have the colonies and possessions of the defeated nation parcelled out, even under an arragement that is supposed to be altruistic in its purposes, without its consent.

Being without the pale of the League of Nations, America now has no voice whatsoever in the granting of mandates. Mandates and the arbitrary granting of territory formerly under German domination was one of the principal causes of the defeat of the Treaty of Versailles before the Senate of the United States and the nation's subsequent retirement from the League. The awarding of Shantung to the Japanese and the dividing of other nations into such geographical and racial incongruities as to create possibilities of future dissension did not seem compatible with the ideals of a "war for democracy"—the basis upon which the United States entered the war. It further did not seem fair and just that a basis of settlement for a league of nations should be made upon secret treaties signed during the pressure of war conditions.

The immediate issue that has necessitated the stand which the United States has taken is the awarding of the island of Yap by mandate to Japan on December 17, 1920, by the Council of the League of Nations, despite the fact that verbal reservations to such an award were made by President Wilson and notes outlining the position of the nation sent previously to the four powers. Japan's refusal to make any concessions with regard to her authority over the island and the backing which has been given this by the action of the League Council now places the United States in the position of fighting a lone battle.

This battle, by necessity, will again revive the question of the legality of all mandates. It will effect the German colonies occupied and claimed by Great Britain and France in Africa, the islands of the North and South Pacific taken over by the British dominions, and in addition, concerns all of the German cables seized during the war.

Cables as a means of communication with the Far East, and with the Philippines particularly, is the reason of the United States for the reservation as to the disposal of Yap. The United States of all of the countries concerned in the Far East has the least facilities for contact by means of cables and other communications. Japan has indicated that the United States can expect nothing from her so far as free cable access to Yap is concerned and the territorial contiguity of the Japanese mandated islands in the South Seas—awarded on the basis of a pre-existing treaty—to the Philippines gives much room for speculation in the State Department of the North American republic.

Japan so far is the only one of the four powers which has shown an actual and definable attitude toward mandates. She has given definite indications during the past year that mandates translated into a Japanese version mean colonial possessions.

Speaking of Japanese mandates in an article "The Mandatory System of Trial" in *Millard's Review* for March 26, C. F. Remer writes as follows:

"Since the war we have had little information about conditions in these islands. It is difficult to determine whether Japan is making a vigorous effort to live up to the spirit of Article 22 of the Covenant. Junius B. Wood, an American journalist, who is said by the *Japan Chronicle* to have been a special correspondent of *Kokusai* at the time, visited the islands during January and February, 1921. He reports that the annual exports from the islands are 6,000 tons of copra, 4,000 tons of phosphate and 360 tons of sugar. The current number of the *Japan Year Book* states that the imports, valued at $650,000 U. S. currency, are flour, meat, rice, piece goods and building materials.

"Mr. Wood tells us also that the Japanese have shown little desire to settle in these islands; that the commerce has passed into the control of a large corporation, the Nanyo Boyeki Kaisha; and that the Japanese control of trade "is held against foreign competition largely through the Japanese control of the shipping situation there." "Besides the Japanese steamers," says Mr. Wood, "the only vessels permitted to trade in the islands are an American schooner owned by a San Francisco company and a single Australian steamer." It would seem from this that vested rights are in as much danger north of the equator as Japan feared they might be south of it. Australia may now protest, in the language of Mr. Matsui, that she is being put into a worse position than before the war when there was comparative freedom of trade."

The quotation from Mr. Wood would give further credence to the view that a Japanese mandate may be considered a Japanese colony in the most strict sense of the word. And it is with the mandates in the Pacific that the United States is most concerned. From a matter of principle and from the democratic ideals which actuated the war, the American government has a general concern in all mandates but those most closely related to her own foreign affairs by reason of the Philippines are the ones affecting the Far East. The United States cannot afford to recognize measures that are destined to bring her into conflict with other nations, nor can she countenance conditions that will lead up to the establishment of another imperial system such as the German Empire was previous to the war.

Through natural reticence the State Department of the United States has not taken any firm and public stand until now. It was first sought evidently to follow more friendly and less visible channels in an attempt to settle matters without any creation of ill feeling or animosity. But such an action has no doubt been found impossible. The outline of proceedings previous to the stand taken in the note of Secretary Colby are given in the document which is here reproduced in full:

The full text of the note of the United States to the Council of the League of Nations on the subject of mandates and the responsibilities of mandatory powers:

February 21, 1921.

To the President and Members of the Council of the League of Nations--Gentlemen:

I.

The government of the United States has received information that the Council of the League of Nations at its meeting, which is to be held in Paris on this date, proposes to consider at length the subject of mandates, including their terms, provisions and allocation, and accordingly take this opportunity to deliver to the Council of the League of Nations a copy of its note addressed under date of November 20, 1920, to His Excellency Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the British secretary of state for foreign affairs, in which the views of the United States are quite fully set forth regarding the nature of the responsibilities of mandatory powers.

The attention of the Council of the League of Nations is particularly invited to the request therein made on behalf of this government that the draft mandate forms intended to be submitted to the League of Nations be communicated to this government for its consideration before submission to the Council of the League in order that the Council might thus have before it an expression of the opinion of the government of the United States on the form of such mandates and a clear indication of the basis upon wnich the approval of this government, which is essential to the validity of any determinations which may be reached, might be anticipated and received.

Establishing New Principle

It was furthermore stated in said note that the establishment of the mandate principle a new principle in international relations and one in which the public opinion of the world is taking special interest, would seem to require the frankest discussion from all pertinent points of view. and the opinion was expressed that suitable publicity should be given to the drafts of mandates which it is the intention to submit to the Council in order that the fullest opportunity might be afforded to consider their terms in relation to the obligations assumed by the mandatory powers and the respective interests of all governments who deem themselves concerned or affected.

A copy of this note was transmitted to the governments of France and Italy requesting an interpretation by each government of the provisions of the agreement between Great Britain. Italy and France signed at Sevres on August 10, 1920, relating to the creation of spheres of special interest in Anatolia, in the light of this government's note to the British government of November 20, 1920.

A reply has thus far been received only from the French government, in which attention is directed to Article X of the so-called Sevres treaty, which provides, in favor of nationals of third powers, for all economic purposes, free access to the so-called zones of special interest.

II.

This government is also in receipt of information that the Council of the League of Nations. at its meeting at Geneva on December 17 last, approved among other mandates a mandate to Japan embracing "all the former German islands situated in the Pacific Ocean and lying north of the Equator."

Contradicts Mandate Test

The text of this mandate to Japan which was received by this government and which, according to available information, was approved by the Council, contains the following statement:

"Whereas the principal allied and associated powers agreed that in accordance with article XXII, part I, (Covenant of the League of Nations) of the said treaty, a mandate should be conferred upon His Majesty the Emperor of Japan to administer the said islands, and have proposed that the mandate should be formulated in the following terms," etc.

The government of the United States takes this opportunity, respectfully and in the most friendly spirit, to the president and members of the Council of the League that the statement above quoted is incorrect and is not an accurate recital of the fact. On the contrary, the United States which is distinctly included in the very definite and constantly used descriptive phrase "the principal allied and associated powers," has not agreed to the terms or provisions of the mandate which is embodied in this text, nor has it agreed that a mandate should be conferred upon Japan covering all the former German islands situated in the Pacific Ocean and lying north of the Equator.

Yap Not Included

The United States has never given its consent to the inclusion of the Island of Yap in any proposed mandate to Japan, but, on the other hand, at the time of the discussion of a mandate covering the former German islands in the Pacific north of the Equator, and in course of said discussion, President Wilson, acting on behalf of this government, was particular to stipulate that the question of the disposition of the Island of Yap should be reserved for future consideration.

Subsequently, this government was informed that certain of "the principal and allied and associated powers" were under the impression that the reported decision of the Supreme Council, sometimes described as the Council of Four, taken at its meeting on May 7, 1919, included or inserted the island of Yap in the proposed mandate to Japan. This government in notes addressed to the governments of Great Britain France, Italy and Japan, has set forth at length its contention that Yap had in fact been excepted from this proposed mandate, and was not to be included therein.

Furthermore, by direction of President Wilson, the respective governments above mentioned were informed that the government of the United States could not concur in the reported decision of May 7, 1919, of the Supreme Council. The information was further conveyed that the reservations which had previously been made by this government were based on the view that the Island of Yap necessarily constitutes an indispensable part of any scheme or practicable arrangement of cable communication in the Pacific, and that its free and unhampered use should not be limited or controlled by any one power.

Position Made Clear

While this government has never assented to the inclusion of the Island of Yap in the proposed mandate to Japan, it may be pointed out that even if one or more of the other principal allied and associated powers were under a misapprehension as to the inclusion of this island in the reported decision of May 7, 1919, nevertheless the notes, above mentioned, of the government of the United States make clear the position of this government in the matter. At the time when the several notes were addressed to the respective governments above mentioned, a final agreement had not been reached as to the terms and allocation of mandates covering the former German islands in the Pacific. Therefore, the position taken in the matter by the President on behalf of this government and clearly set forth in the notes referred to, necessarily had the result of effectivly withdrawing any suggestion or implication of assent, mistakenly imputed to this government, long before December 17, 1920, the date of the council's meeting at Geneva.

As one of "the principal allied and associated powers," the United States has an equal concern and an inseparable interest with the other principal allied and associated powers in the overseas possessions of Germany, and concededly an equal voice in their disposition, which it is respectfully submitted cannot be undertaken or effectuated without its assent.

Records American Protest

The government of the United States therefore respectfully states that it cannot regard itself as bound by the terms and provisions of said mandate and desires to record its protest against the reported decision of December 17, last, of the Council of the League of Nations in relation thereto, and at the same time to request that the Council, having obviously acted under a misapprehension of the facts, should reopen the question for the further consideration, which the proper settlement of it clearly requires.

Accept, gentlemen, the assurance of my high consideration.

BAINBRIDGE COLBY
Secretary of State.

The reception of the note by the Council of the League of Nations would indicate that this body is not above the time honored procedure of passing the buck. It seems that Secretary Colby's note should have been addressed to the Allied Supreme Council which has in charge the actual awarding of mandates acting upon the recommendation of the League Council. This technicality, however, in its admission takes the mandate power out of the hands of the League, weakens its functioning and gives the United States even greater grounds for her present action. By ignoring the note the League has done more to antagonize American opinion as expressed through the government. The United States being still in the strictest sense of the word one of the Allied powers, by her part in the prosecution of the war, should not be forced to ask for a voice in the final award of mandates.

The situation has then arrived at a crucial point so far as the relations of the United States, the League of Nations and the Allied and other powers composing it, are concerned. Two courses of action lay open.

Either the apportionment of all German colonial and other property must be reconsidered allowing America to have a voice in the matter, or the nation must be informed that hereafter in all such negotiations she will be ignored.

The new Republican administration, headed by President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes, now assumes the responsibility for future action on the part of the United States. Present information would indicate that the policy outlined by Secretary Colby will be followed. What the Allied powers and others through the League of Nations will do remains for the outcome of future events.

Who's Who in China

Yunkwan Kuo, Member of the Law Codification Commission

(郭雲觀字閔疇)

Yunkwan Kuo has been appointed secretary to Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who has been invited by the League of Nations to be Chinese member of the commission to study the proposals for the amendments of the Covenant of the League and accepted the invitation, and will accompany Dr. Wang on this special mission to Europe. Dr. Wang and Mr. Kuo have arranged to leave Shanghai in the first part of April.

Born at Wenchow, Chekiang, in 1888, Mr. Kuo studied at the Eutan College, Woosung, and graduated in 1910. Later he took post-graduate work in the law department of Peiyang University and graduated at the university in 1914.

After his graduation he joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, having successfully passed the diplomatic service examinations. He remained in the ministry until 1916 when he was sent by the government to America to make further study on international law and diplomacy in the post-graduate school of Columbia University, New York.

Before his graduation at Columbia, peace was declared, and he was instructed by the Chinese government to go to Europe as a staff member of the Chinese delegation to the Peace Conference. When the delegation reached Europe, he was appointed secretary to Dr. C. T. Wang, one of the five Chinese members to the conference.

Mr. Kuo returned to China in December of 1919, and rejoined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He received the rank of Assistant Secretary of the Ministry. Shortly afterwards he was appointed a member of the Law Codification Commission. Still later, he was made a member of the commission to study the peace treaty, and of the commission to study the problems of jurisdiction.

He was chosen by Dr. Wang Chung-hui to accompany him to Europe in the capacity of secretary when the latter was invited by Dr. Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, to be Chinese member of the commission to study the proposals for the amendments of the League Covenant, and accepted the invitation with the permission of the Chinese government.

Mr. Kuo is a Chinese scholar. He has written a book in Chinese on evidence for the Guild of Chinese Judiciaries, which he dedicated to his father, "who spared no effort in providing me with a legal education."

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

Chinese Press Comment

TRANSLATED BY FRANCIS ZIA

From the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

Realizing the stability of the Soviet Republic, the Japanese have sought to check its influence over Oriental issues by helping Somenoff to establish an independent pro-Japanese Russian government in the Far East. The failure of this campaign and the foundation of the Chita government have certainly caused Japan bitter disappointment in her efforts to secure Russian non-interference with her treacherous schemes to exploit China and to fleece Korea.

The Mongolian situation, if closely analized, is nothing else than a fresh attempt to revive the conspiracy just referred to because the fall of Urga and the other cities was caused by the direct intervention of Russians of the old party backed by the Japanese. What the Japanese seeks to bring to pass is the inauguration of a Manchurian-Mongolian Republic, comprising the Eastern part of Russia. That Semenoff will fall into this snare may be seen from the fact that instead of seizing or attempting to seize more Chinese cities, the Russians of the old party are now contemplating an attack on Chita.

It should not, however, be imagined that the goal of Japanese ambition could be easily reached as various obstacles will present themselves, such as (1) the stern opposition of the Far Eastern Republic; (2) the intervention of the Soviet Republic with the indirect support of the Powers; (3) the possibility of a powerful counter-movement in China; and (4) the risk of igniting the fuse of the rumored war between America and Japan. Since the Mongolian situation is practically interwoven with the destiny of China, the Chinese people ought to feel the weight of the heavy responsibility that they must shoulder in adopting earnest and effectual measures to meet the crisis instead of blaming the inefficient officials oppressive militarists.

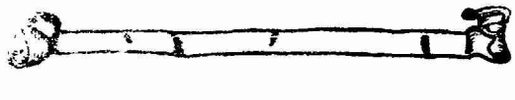
The Future of the Chinese Parliament

From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

There is a great deal of talk of election scandals within recent months, which might be taken as a sign of intellectual advancement among the people but which, viewed in the light of other relative facts, will reveal the futility of attempting in the near future of creating a sound parliament. The country is without a proper census and the number of those who are qualified to vote but who neglect to exercise their voting privilege is exceedingly great. This is why when politicians have failed to send out agents for the purchase of votes, the whole election campaign has been, as it were, at a standstill. In cases where persons who have corrupted the election have been prosecuted, the plaintiffs are mostly persons who have been eager to capture numerous votes for themselves and the prosecution has been actuated more by self-interest than by the nobler motive of purifying the election system.

In certain places, the people have refused to have anything to do with the new election, and one of the reasons adduced in support of this attitude is that the M. P.'s formerly elected have failed to answer the expectations of the people, This is an erroneous view of the situation because the plain remedy for this complaint lies in being more careful and energetic in dealing with the new election so that competent and conscientious men may be secured. Without a parliament, the country would remain in its present precarious position when the unscrupulous officials and cruel militarists could abuse the national revenue in any way they desire without any effective check on the part of the people.

The writer is of the opinion that no genuine parliament could be brought into existence within the period of ten years because it will be a herculean task to combat the existing indifference of the masses towards the election arising out of their ignorance of the privileges and responsibilities of republican citizens. Shall we then carry on our republic without a parliament when this is a vital constituent organ of a republican government? *No, it is necessary to devise means that are* immediately practicable. Instead of centralizing the administrative powers in the hands of the Peking government, the provinces might be given a much fuller measure of administrative authority for self-government. In Peking a legislative organ might be created to be composed of members delegated by the provinces on a basis similar to the United States Senate. In lieu of parliament, let there be a national assembly composed of picked men whose process of nomination will be one of examination with qualifications duly specified. Instead of individuals, industrial bodies of a truly representative character should become the election units which are at present influenced by geographical considerations. The fact to be borne in mind is that the will of the people must be effectively asserted in supervising the national expenditures and in agreeing to or protesting against any new tax that the government may desire to impose. Since a parliament in the sense understood in the West is at present not feasible in China in view of the insuperable difficulties of a genuine popular election, then a good substitute must be found and this with the least possible delay.



Chinese Girls Study Christian Patriotism

That part of the student movement of China which is federated with the students of all nations by its connection with the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, is building up the forum idea in China, for the discussion of national problems, by means of student conference held throughout the college year. A strong conference of this sort was held in Foochow in February by the National Committee of the Y.W.C.A. One hundred and forty girls from schools in the Fukien Province lived and studied, played and thought together for a week at Hua Nang College. Several leaders and teachers were sent down from the Associations headquarters in Shanghai, among them Miss Grace Yang, who served as executive of the conference, and Miss Seal Thompson of the Biblical faculty of Wellesley College, who is using her sabbatical year in making a study of the work of the Young Women's Christian Association in China.

One session of the conference was held in conjunction with a Y.M.C.A. student conference which was meeting in Foochow at the same time, and this joint meeting was addressed by Dr. Chang Po Ling of Tientsin on "The Students' Responsibility in the Nation's Reform."

To the conference came many girls from government schools to whom the presentation of Christianity was made for the first time. A delegation from the Blind School in Foochow was one of the most interesting features of the conference.

They are seen in the center of the above picure. The banner to the right bears the slogan of the China-for-Christ movement which has been adopted by the Christian students of China as their dominating motive for the present generation.

A Correction

In the article "The Mandatory System on Trial" by C. F. Remer in last week's issue of the *Review* the quotation from a recent English writer (p.178, first column) should read, "Under Roman law the party making the request was called the *mandant* and the party undertaking the business was called the mandatory." In the sentence that follows the same correction is necessary.

Congressional Aid For the Education of American Children Abroad

Children of American parents abroad are in some places and under certain circumstances deprived of an opportunity of securing the equivalent of an American common school education. It is not in keeping with American ideals nor is to be the interest of American trade and influence abroad that the children of American parents resident in foreign lands be deprived of what may be considered the birth-right of every American, a good common school education. The vast majority of resident abroad are there representing American interests and aiding in the extension of American trade or the ideals of our civilization. In China, and Japan where millions of American dollars are being spent annually in evangelical, medical, and educational work for the Chinese and Japanese peoples, the children of American parents in these countries are not accorded as good facilities for education as does American money give the natives. In fact, there are no suitable schools for American children in China or Japan for American children, with the possible exception of the efforts now being made by the American communities in these countries to develop such schools. The American population in China numbers in the aggregate, exclusive of the expeditionary forces at Tientsin, and Peking, (North China,) about 8,500 people. Of these numbers 3,400 are men, 2,700 women and 2,400 children. The larger American populations, of course, center about Shanghai and Peking. In these two places campaigns are now being conducted for funds whereby modern equipped American schools are to be erected.

It is proposed that Congrees agree to an annual grant of G. $50.00 for each American pupil in attendance at the school conducted under American auspices and giving courses of study embracing American history, literature, and language, established abroad where it is not possible for the American child to secure under reasonably favorable circumstances the equivalent of an American common school education. The grant of $50.00 per pupil shall be awarded on the basis of the average daily attendance in the school and payable in two semi-annual instalments, on December 31, and June 30 each year.

The community making application for the grant must do so through a board or committee, constituting the administrative officers of the school and at least three-fifths of this board must be American citizens. This information has been sent out by the publicity Committee of the campaign for an American School in Peking.

The Federal Incorporation Bill in the House

With the legislation for the incorporation of American companies in China, with the accompanying clauses exempting them from federal excess profits and income taxes, awaiting the action of the Sixty-seventh Congress, the reception of the measure on the floor of the House near the conclusion of the Sixty-sixth Congress is of interest. The vote at that time was practically unanimous, the bill having been brought up under a rule to suspend the rules necessitating a two-thirds majority for its adoption. Every member of

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Congress in the party which visited China last summer was unanimous in his support of the measure. The account of the procedure in the House is given herewith, reprinted from the *Congressional Record* of February 21:

PROMOTION OF TRADE IN CHINA.

Mr. Dyer. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill H. R. 16043,

The Speaker. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 16043) to authorize the incorporation of companies to promote trade in China.

Mr. King. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The Speaker. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. King. Is this being taken up by unanimous consent?

The Speaker. Under suspension of the rules. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "China trade act 1921."

Sec. 2. When used in this act, unless the context otherwise indicates.

Mr. King. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The Speaker. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. King. This is the first reading of the bill, as I understand it?

Mr. Mann of Illinois. There is no other reading of the bill than this.

Mr. King. Will it be necessary, then, to make a motion to amend at this time?

Mr. Mann of Illinois. There can be no motion to amend.

Mr. King. It can not be amended? There can not be anything done with it?

Mr. Mann of Illinois. Oh, yes.

The Clerk resumed and concluded the reading of the bill, as follows:

The term "person" includes individual, partnership, corporation and association:

The term "China" means (1) China including Manchuria, Thibet, Mongolia, and any territory leased by China to any foreign Government, (2) the Crown Colony of Hongkong, and (3) Province of Macao;

The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Commerce;

The term "corporation" means a corporation chartered under the provisions of this act;

The term "Federal district court" means any Federal district court, the United States Court for China, and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia;

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The term "this act" includes all lawful regulations issued there under by the Secretary.

Sec. 3. The Secretary shall exercise all powers and perform all duties conferred on him by this act only through such officers or agents in China as he shall by regulation designate and authorize so to act, and for this purpose the Secretary may utilize such existing or create such new offices or agencies as he deems necessary. For the purposes of this act, the action of any officer or agent so designated and authorized shall be made in the name and held to be the act of the Secretary: *Provided*, That upon appeal to the Secretary any such action may be affirmed, modified, or set aside by the Secretary, as he deems advisable.

Sec. 4. (a) Three or more individuals (hereinafter in this act referred to as the "incorporators"), a majority of whom are citizens of the United States, may in accordance with the provisions of this act form a corporation.

(b) Such corporation may engage in any business or enterprise conducted wholly within China and carried on with persons in China; except that the corporation—

(1) Shall not engage in any business or enterprise unlawful in the territory in which it is carried on; and

(2) Shall not engage in the business of discounting bills, notes, or other evidences of debt, of receiving deposits, of buying and selling bills of exchange, or of issuing bills, notes, or other evidences of debt, for circulation as money; nor engage in any form of banking business.

(c) The corporation shall not engage in any business or enterprise other than that authorized by subdivision (b), except that it—

(1) May purchase in the United States for transportation to China, goods, wares, or merchandise necessary to the establishment and conduct of a business or enterprise in which it is authorized to engage;

(2) May do in the United States and elsewhere any act which is incidental to the organization of the corporation or to the issue, sale, transfer, or redemption of its stocks, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness; and

(3) May do in the United States and elsewhere any act which is approved by the Secretary as necessary to the establishment and conduct of any business or enterprise in which it is authorized to engage.

Sec. 5. The incorporators shall make application for a charter and file it with the Secretary in such manner and in such term as the Secretary shall by regulation prescribe. The application shall state—

(a) The name of the proposed corporation, which shall end with the legend, "Federal Inc. U. S. A.";

(b) The location of its principal office, which shall be in China;

(c) The purpose for which it is formed and the character of the business in which it is to engage;

(d) The amount of capital stock, the designation of each class of stock and the terms upon which it is to be issued, and the number and par value of the shares of each class of stock;

(e) The duration of the corporation, which may be permanent or for a limited time;

(f) The names, addresses, and designations of directors and officers, who shall be citizens of the United States, and who are hereby authorized to manage the affairs of the corporation until their successors are elected by the stockholders in accordance with the by-laws of the corporation;

(g) The fact that an amount equal to 25 percent of the amount of capital stock has been in good faith subscribed and actually paid in cash, personal property, tangible or intangible, or real property, and is in the custody of the individuals specified in subdivision (f); and the name and address of each such subscriber. If any part of such payment is made in property other than cash, no charter shall be issued unless the Secretary finds that the property is described and its value stated in the same manner as provided in section 9, and that such value is the fair market value and is at least equal to the difference between 25 percent of the capital stock and the amount of cash, if any, so paid in; and.

(h) The time and place of the first stockholders' meeting, which shall be not later than one year after the issuance of the charter.

Sec. 6. No corporation shall have or use a corporate name which, in the opinion of the Secretary, is likely to mislead the public. No corporation shall maintain any office, including its principal, and home and branch offices, if any, at any place other than in China.

Sec. 7. The application for a charter shall be filed with the Secretary. If the Secretary finds that the application and statements therein conform to the requirements of, and that the incorporation is authorized by, this act, he shall, upon the payment of such fee as he shall by regulation prescribe, issue a charter authorizing the incorporators to act as a body corporate. The application shall thereupon constitute the articles of incorporation, and a copy of such articles shall be made a part of the charter and printed in full thereon. The Secretary shall, upon the payment of such fee as he shall by regulation prescribe, issue as many certified copies of the articles of incorporation or of the charter, as amended, as may be desired by any interested party. The corporation shall keep a copy of the charter, as amended, at the principal office specified in its articles of incorporation. Any failure, previous to the issuance of the charter, by the incorporators, or in respect to the application for the charter, to conform to any requirement of law which is a condition precedent to such issuance; may not subsequent thereto be held to invalidate the charter or alter the legal status of any act of the corporation thereunder, except in proceedings instituted by the Secretary to revoke the charter.

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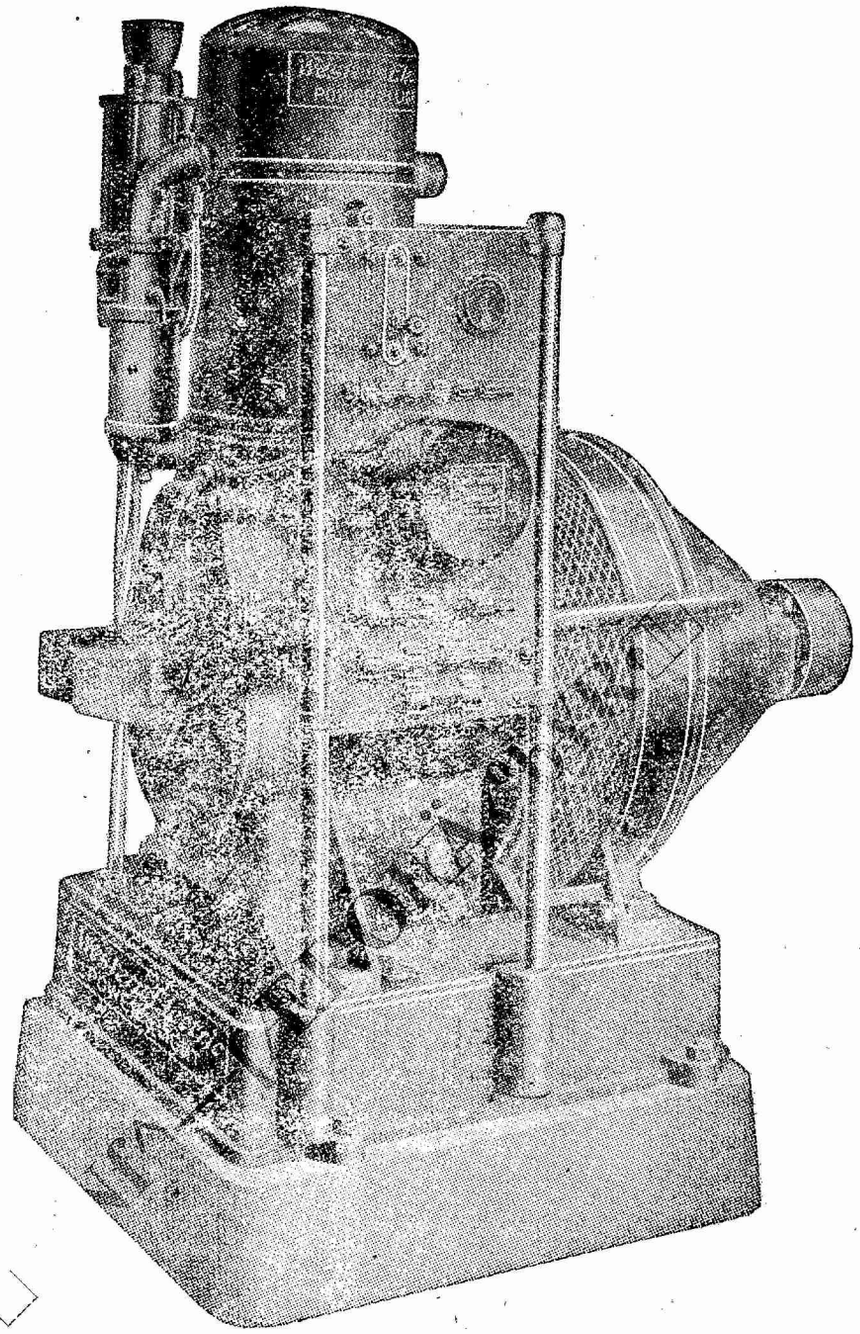

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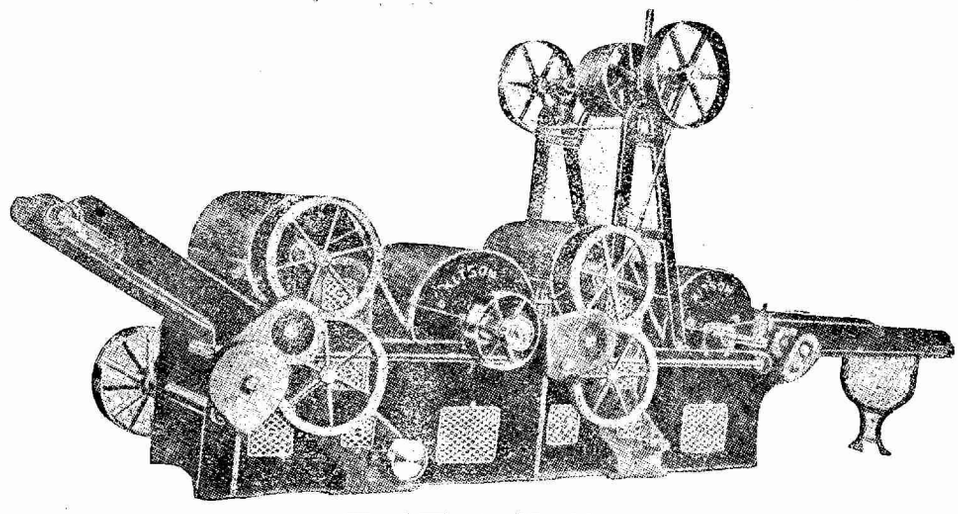

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Sec. 8. (a) The corporation shall be a citizen of the United States invested with the powers and subject to the conditions and restrictions of this act. A majority of the voting shares issued by the corporation shall at all times be owned by citizens of the United States.

(b) The corporation—

(1) Shall have the right of succession;

(2) May use a corporate seal and alter it at pleasure;

(3) May sue and be sued;

(4) May make contracts and incur liabilities;

(5) May acquire and hold personal property, tangible and intangible, and real estate, necessary to effect the purposes for which it is formed, and dispose of the same when no longer needed for such purposes; and

(6) May borrow money and issue its notes, coupon or registered bonds, or other evidences of debt therefor, and secure their payment by a mortgage of its property.

Sec. 9. All shares of stock shall, when issued, be paid for in cash, personal property, tangible or intangible, or real property, at not less than their par value, when so issued shall be held to be full-paid and nonassessable; but no stock shall be issued for personal property, tangible or intangible, or real property, unless (a) a description of the property for which the stock is to be issued and a statement of the value at which the property is to be received has been filed with the Secretary in such manner and upon the payment of such fee as he shall by regulation prescribe, and (b) the Secretary finds and has certified to the corporation that such value is not more than the fair market value of the property and is at least equal to the par value of the stock issued therefor.

Sec. 10. (a) The by-laws may provide—

(1) The time, place, manner of calling, giving notice, and conduct of and determination of a quorum for, the meetings, annual or special, of the stockholders or directors;

(2) The number, qualifications, designations, and manner of choosing and fixing the tenure of office and compensation of all directors, officers, and employees: *Provided*, That the number of directors shall be not less than five, and the president, treasurer, and secretary, or corresponding officers, and a majority of the directors, shall be citizens of the United States resident in China;

(3) The designation of each class of stock and the terms upon which it is issued, the number and par value of the shares of each class of stock, the manner of calling for and collecting payments upon stock subscribed for, the penalties and forfeitures for nonpayment, the preparation of certificates of stock, and the manner of recording the sale or transfer of stock and its representation at stockholders' meetings.

(b) The by-laws of the corporation may be amended by the stockholders at a stockholders' meeting. No by law or amendment thereto shall be in effect until (1) the corporation files a copy thereof in such manner and form and pays such fees in respect thereto as the Secretary shall by regulation prescribe, and (2) such by-law or amendment is found and certified by the Secretary to conform to the requirements of this act.

Sec. 11. The following questions shall be determined only by the stockholders' meeting: (a) amendments to the articles of incorporation or by-laws; (b) authorization of the sale of the entire business of the corporation or of an independent branch of such business; (c) authorization of the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. The adoption of any such amendment or authorization shall require a vote cast by at least a majority of the voting shares and the approval of at least three-fourths of such votes cast. No such amendment or authorization shall take effect until (1) the corporation files a statement of the action in such manner and form and pays such fees in respect thereto as the Secretary shall by regulation prescribe, and (2) such amendment or authorization is found and certified by the Secretary to conform to the requirements of this act.

Sec. 12. For the purposes of this act the fiscal year of the corporation shall correspond with the calendar year ending December 31. The corporation shall make and file with the Secretary, in such manner and form and at such time as the Secretary shall by regulation prescribe, a report of its business for each such fiscal year and of its financial condition at the close of the year. The corporation shall furnish a true copy of the report to each of its stockholders.

Sec. 13. Every dividend declared by the corporation shall be derived wholly from the surplus profits of its business, to be determined in such manner as the Secretary shall by regulation prescribe.

Sec. 14. It is heredy declared to be the purposes of this act (1) to promote trade and commerce with China and create and develop markets in China for articles of commerce exported from the United States; (2) to provide a means whereby citizens of the United States may form corporations therefor (3) so to regulate such corporations as to keep them at all times in control of individuals who are citizens of the United States, and (4) to provide for the proper conduct of such corporations. The Secretary of Commerce is authorized to prescribe and promulgate such regulations and issue such orders, not in conflict with the provision of this act, as he deems necessary to carry into effect the provisions and purposes of the act, including the manner and form in which the corporation shall keep its records and accounts, and the amounts of any fees authorized to be prescribed by the Secretary. All fees paid to the Secretary shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

Sec. 15 The Secretary may examine the business and affairs of the corporation whenever he has reason to believe that such business and affairs are being conducted in a manner (1) contrary to the provisions of this act or any other law or treaty of the United States, or of the articles of in-

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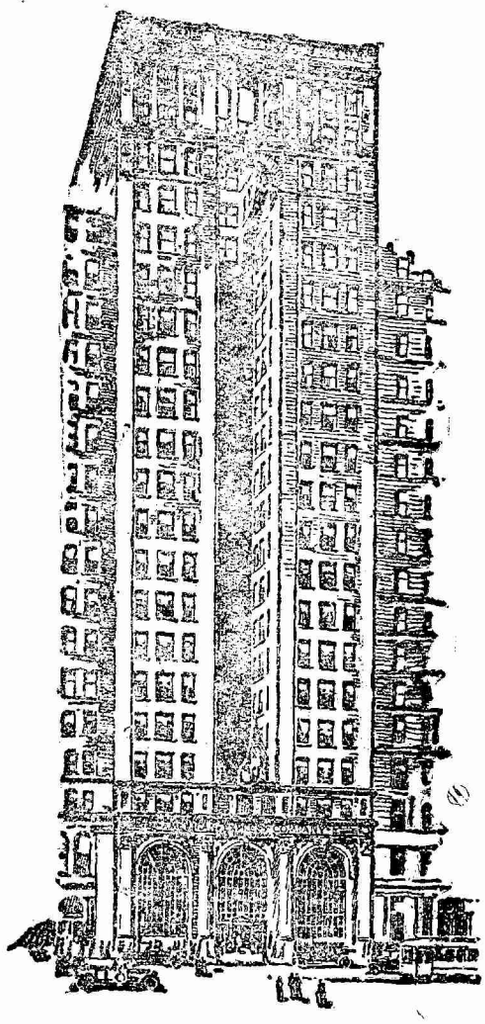

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corporation or by-laws of the corporation, or (2) detrimental to the business interests and good will of the United States. The cost of the examination shall be paid by the corporation upon the demand of the Secretary. If the corporation fails to pay such costs upon such demand, the Secretary may collect the amount of the costs in a civil suit against the corporation brought in the name of the United States.

Sec. 16. The Secretary may suspend the charter of a corporation whenever, with or without examination as provided in section 15, he becomes satisfied that the business and affairs of the corporation are conducted or have been conducted within the year last preceding in a manner (1) contrary to the provisions of this act or any other law or treaty of the United States, or of the articles of incorporation or by-laws of the corporation, or (2) detrimented to the business interests and good will of the United States. Such suspension shall not take effect until 10 days after the Secretary files suit in the United States Court for China for revocation of the charter of the corporation. Upon the petition of the corporation to the court at any time within 10 days after such suit is filed the court may, in its discretion, stay the suspension for such time up to its final decision in the suit as it deems advisable. The court shall revoke the charter of the corporation if it finds that the affairs and business of the corporation have been conducted in such manner.

Sec. 17. In case of the voluntary dissolution of the corporation or the suspension or revocation of its charter the directors of the corporation shall be the trustees of the creditors and stockholders of the corporation; except that upon application to the United States Court for China by any interested party, or upon the court's own motion in any proceeding pending before it, the court may, in its discretion, appoint as the trustees such individuals other than the directors as it may determine. In case of the voluntary dissolution or revocation of the charter of the corporation the trustees are invested with the powers and shall do all acts necessary to wind up the affairs of the corporation and divide among the stockholders according to their respective interests the property of the corporation remaining after all obligations against it have been settled. In case of the suspension of the charter of the corporation the trustees shall conduct the corporate affairs and are invested with the powers and subject to the liabilities and duties provided in this act for the corporation, its drectors, officers, and stockholders. For the purposes of this section the trustees may sue and be sued in the name of the corporation and shall be jointly and severally liable to the stockholders and creditors of the corporation to the extent of the property coming into their hands as trustees.

Sec. 18. For the efficient administration of the functions vested in the Secretary by this act he may require, (a) by subpoena issued by him or under his direction the attendance of any witness and the production of any book, paper, document, or other evidence from any place at any designated place of hearing in China, or if the witness is actually resident or temporarily sojourning outside of China at any designated place of hearing within 50 miles of the actual residence or place of sojourn of such witness, and (b) by the taking of a deposition before any designated person having power to administer oaths. In the case of a deposition the testimony shall be reduced to writing by the person taking the deposition or under his direction, and shall then be subscribed to by the deponent. The Secretary may administer oaths and examine any witness. Any witnesses summoned before the Secretary and any witness whose deposition is taken shall be paid the same fees and mileage as are paid witnesses in the courts of the United States.

(b) In the case of failure to comply with any subpoena or in the case of the contumacy of the witness appearing before the Secretary he may invoke the aid of any Federal district court. Such court may thereupon order the witness to comply with the requirements of such subpoena and to give evidence touching the matter in question. Any failure to obey such order may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof.

(c) No person shall be excused from so attending and testifying or deposing, nor from so producing any book, paper, document, or other evidence on the ground that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty of forfeiture; but no natural person shall be prosecuted or subject to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing, as to which in obedience to a subpoena and under oath, he may so testify or produce in evidence, documentary or otherwise But no person shall be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

(d) For the efficient adminisitration of the functions vested in the Secretary by this act, he, or any officer, employee, or agent thereof, duly authorized in writing by the Secretary, shall at all resonable times for the purpose of examination have access to and the right to copy any book, account, record, paper, or correspondence relating to the business or affairs of a corporation. Any person who upon demand refuses any duly authorized officer, employee, or agent such right of access or copying, or hinders, obstructs, or resists him in the exercise of such right, shall be liable to a penalty of $500 for each such offense. Each day during any part of which such offense continues shall constitute a separate offense. Such penalty shall be recoverable in a civil suit brought in the name of the United States, and shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

Sec. 19. The Federal district courts shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all suits (except as provided by the act entitled "An act creating a United States Court for China and prescribing the jurisdiction thereof," approved June 30, 1906, as amended) against a corporation, or a stockholder, director, or officer thereof in his capacity as such. Suit against the corporation may be brought in the United States Court for China, or in the district in which the cause of action arose or in which the corporation has an agent and is engaged in doing business. A Federal district court having jurisdiction of such suit is authorized to direct service of process by

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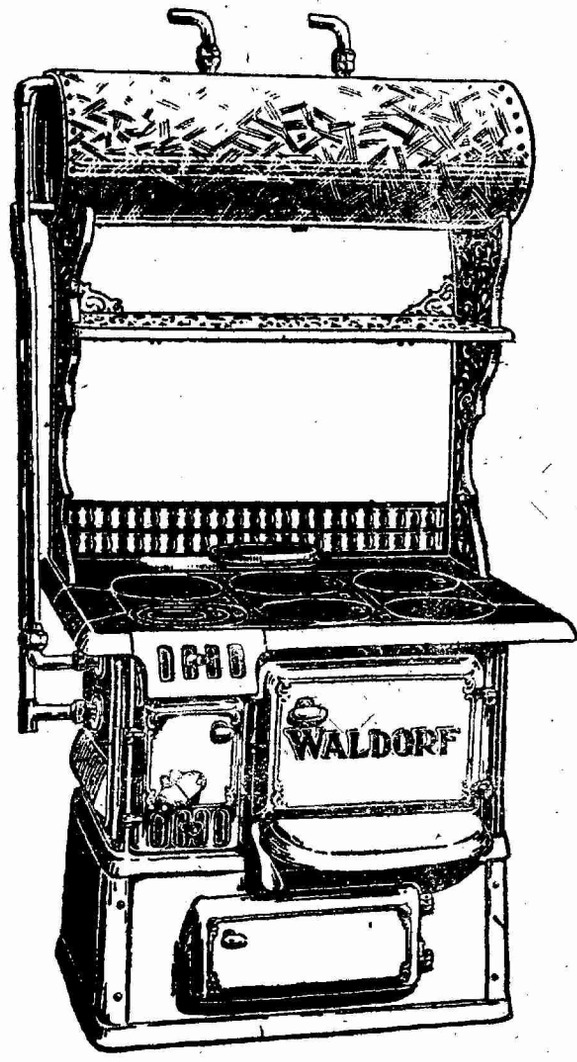

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Sec. 20. No (a) individual, partnership, or association, (b) corporation not incorporated under this act or under a law of the United States, or (c) corporation of the District of Columbia, shall engage in commerce among the several States or with foreign nations under a name in connection with which the legend "Federal Inc. U. S. A." is used. Any person violating this section shall upon conviction thereof be fined not more than $100 for each violation. Each day or fraction thereof during which the violation continues shall be deemed a separate offense.

Sec. 21. No stockholder, director, officer, employee, or agent, of a corporation shall make, issue, or publish any statement, written or oral, or advertisement, in any form, as to the value or as to facts affecting the value of stocks, bonds, or other evidences of debt, or as to the financial condition or transactions, or facts affecting such condition or transactions, of any corporation which has issued or is to issue stocks, bonds, or other evidences of debt, if he knows or has reason to believe that any material representation in such statement or advertisement is false No stockholder, director, officer, employee, or agent of a corporation shall, if all the authorized capital stock thereof has not been paid in, make, issue, or publish any written statement or advertisement; in any form, stating the amount of the authorized capital stock, without also stating as the amount actually paid in a sum not greater than such amount paid in. Any person violating any provision of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $5,000, or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.

Sec. 22. The following acts, including administrative and penal provisions thereof, shall extend to the acts, failures, and omissions of a corporation or the stockholders, directors, officers, employees, and agents thereof, in their capacity as such, even though such acts, failures, or omissions occur without the territorial jurisdiction of the United States:

(a) The act entitled "An act to create a Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes," approved September 26, 1914;

(b) The national prohibition act of October 28, 1919; and

(c) The act entitled "An act to provide for the registration of, with collectors of internal revenue, and to impose a special tax upon all persons who produce, import, manufacture, compound, deal in, dispense, sell, distribute, or give away opium or cocoa leaves, their salts, derivatives, or preparations, and for other purposes," approved December 17, 1914, as amended.

Sec. 23. (a) Section 231 of the revenue act of 1918 is amended by striking out the period at the end thereof, inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon, and adding a new subdivision to read as follows:

"(15) A corporation organized under the China trade act, 1921, but only if and with respect to any taxable year for which (a) it files a return at the time and place provided in section 241, made in the manner provided in section 239, and containing such information as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulation prescribe; (b) it declares dividends during the taxable year in an amount equal to one-third of its net income the payment of which not later than 60 days after the close of such taxable year is assured in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may require; (c) it derives less than 5 per cent of its gross income from sources within the United States; and (d) the Secretary of Commerce certifies to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that during the taxable year the corporation in all respects has complied with the provisions of the China trade act, 1921, and regulations made thereunder. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury shall make all regulations necessary for the determination of such exemption, and of the liability of shareholders or members to taxation in respect to dividends paid by such corporation."

(b) Section 1 of the revenue act of 1918 is amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph to read as follows:

"A corporation organized under the China trade act, 1921, shall for the purpose of this act be considered a domestic corporation."

(c) Sections 232, 233, and 234 of the revenue act of 1918 are amended by inserting in each of such sections, after the words "corporation subject to the tax imposed by section 230," the words "or organized under the China trade act, 1921."

(d) Section 240 of the revenue act of 1918, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subdivision to read as follows:

"(d) A corporation organized under the China trade act, 1921, shall not be deemed to be affiliated with any other corporation within the meaning of this section."

(e) Section 254 of the revenue act of 1918 is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 254. That every corporation subject to the tax imposed by this title, every personal service corporation, and every corporation organized under the China trade act, 1921, shall, when required by the commissioner, render a correct return, duly verified under oath, of its payments of dividends, stating the name and address of each stockholder, the number of shares owned by him, and the amount of dividends paid to him."

Sec. 24. The Congress of the United States reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal the provisions of this act.

The Speaker pro tempore (Mr. Walsh). Is a second demanded?

Mr. McClintic. I demand a second.

Mr. Dyer. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The Speaker pro tempore. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered. Is there objection?

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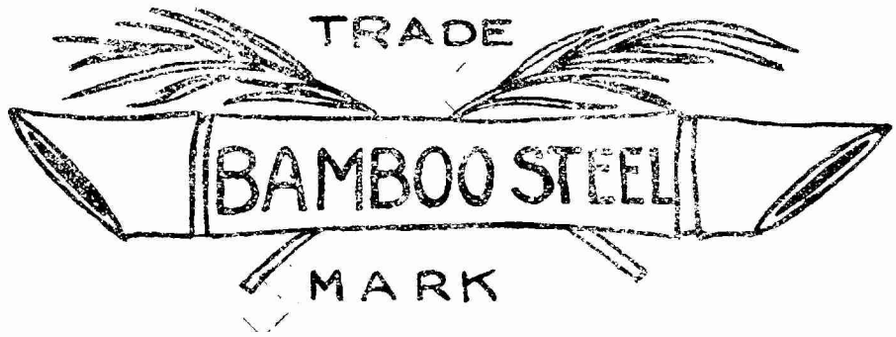

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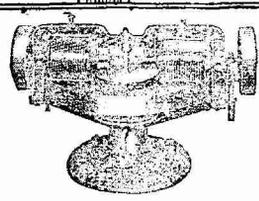

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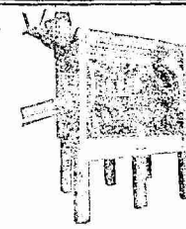

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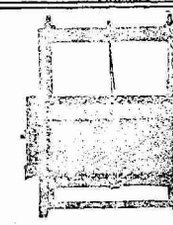

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There was no objection.

The Speaker pro tempore. The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Dyer) is entitled to 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. McClintic) to 20 minutes.

Mr. Dyer. Mr. Speaker and gentleman of the House, this legislation at this time is brought to the attention of the House at the special request of the Secretary of Commerce and those who are interested in seeing preserved the trade which we have in China.

Several years ago this matter was brought to the attention of Congress by the President of the United States, and he urged that legislation be enacted to give to our country and its nationals the same opportunity for trade in China that other nations were then and are now enjoying. Bills were presented both to the Senate and to the House at that time; in the Senate by Senator Fletcher and in the House by Congressman Alexander, now Secretary of Commerce. Those bills in the House went to the Committee on the Judiciary, and we have been considering them for quite a while. We took the matter up in special subcommittee and investigated it with care and to the best of our ability. We called to our assistance the officials of the Department of State and the Department of Commerce, and experts in matters of this kind, and out of it finally drafted the bill which has been presented to the House to-day.

We believe that it covers the situation, and that everything is taken care of that is needed to be done. Not only the Committee on the Judiciary itself gave to it the attention which I have indicated, but we have had referred to the Committee on Ways and Means that portion of the bill which refers to revenue. The Committee on Ways and Means, through a subcommittee and then in full committee, also gave careful attention to it and reported to the Committee on the Judiciary the provisions of the bill which are incorporated in it referring to the revenue.

In China we have a situation which does not exist in any other place in the world. We have there what is known as extraterritorial jurisdiction. The Americans there and their interests and business are governed and managed in the American courts and consular offices. Chinese laws and Chinese courts have nothing to do with our business there. It is the same also with reference to every other country whose nationals are in China. For that reason it is necessary that we have not only courts there to take care of the local conditions but that we have laws for the guidance of Americans. We have no law in this country that will permit Americans who are in China, in the extraterritorial jurisdiction, to operate as do the nationals of other countries. Great Britain has laws specially enacted for its nationals with reference to carrying on trade. In former years Americans with no other avenue have incorporated and done business under British laws. Less than two years ago the British Government issued orders in council which make it impossible now for Americans to carry on business under British law in China, for the reason that the British Government refuses to allow Americans now to occupy positions of management in those companies.

Mr Johnson of Mississippi. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Dyer. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. Johnson of Mississippi. I notice your bill provides that the United States courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction over there.

Mr. Dyer. They do now.

Mr. Johnson of Mississippi. I am asking for information, because I really do not know. If a controversy should arise between a British subject and our Government, who would settle that, or would they take that up between the two countries?

Mr. Dyer. We have mixed courts over there also.

Mr. Johnson of Mississippi. Mixed courts?

Mr. Dyer. Yes. Where there is a matter between the nationals of two countries, it goes to what is known as a mixed court.

Mr. Johnson of Mississippi. The Chinese courts have no jurisdiction at all?

Mr. Dyer. No. We have mixed courts, composed of Chinese and Americans, where matters arise which involve Americans and Chinese, but where they involve only Americans, they are tried in the American courts there.

How much time have I used, Mr. Speaker

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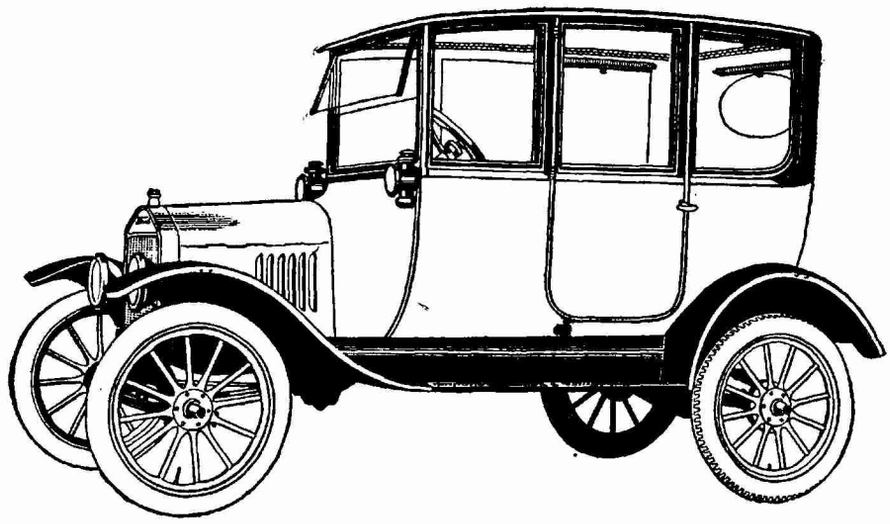

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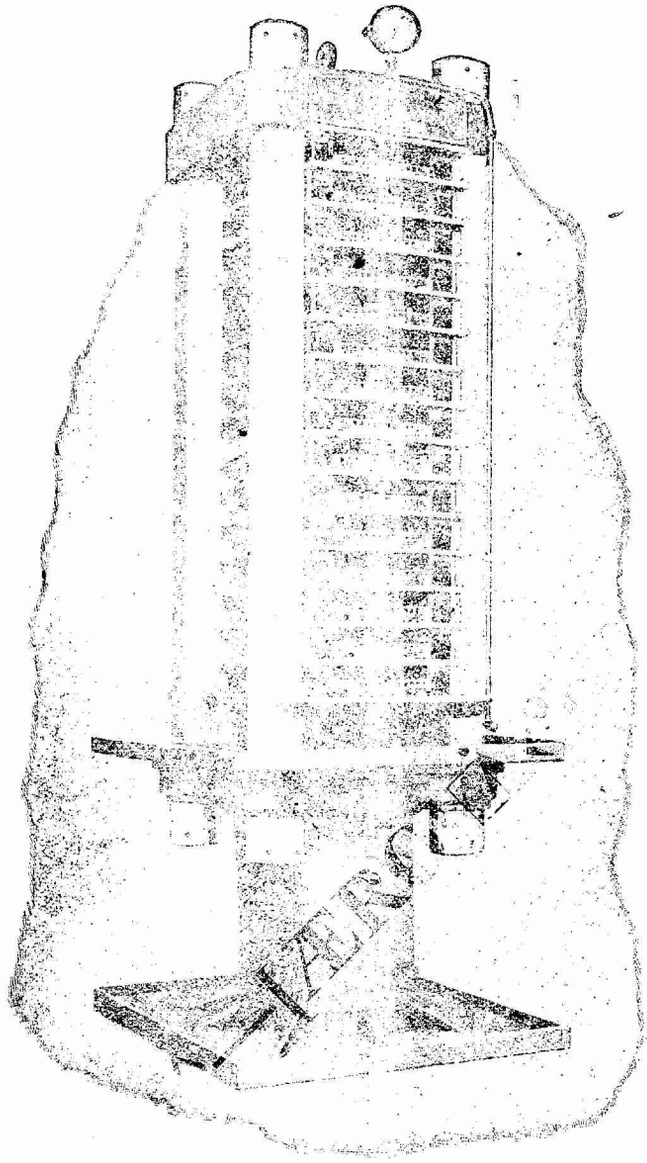

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16-262

The Speaker pro tempore (Mr. Walsh). The gentleman has consumed five minutes.

Mr. Dyer. Unless some one desires to ask me a uestion, I desire to yield some of my time to some of my colleagues on the committee and others.

Mr. McKenzie. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Dyer. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. McKenzie. My attention was diverted during the latter part of the gentleman's statement, but if I understand one of the purposes of the bill is to put our nationals engaged in business in China on the same footing as the nationals of France and England and other countries so far as taxation is concerned, which enters into the transaction of the business as an element of expense. That is one purpose of the bill?

Mr. Dyer. Yes; that is one purpose, and the other is to provide a uniform incorporation law, so that Americans may conduct their business under such a law, and have the good name of the United States ably and well protected by every possible safeguard, and at the same time give to Americans over there every proper assistance. That is one purpose, and the other is to give them the same rights that other nationals now have with reference to exemption from taxation on business done by those companies in China. It does not exempt any American from paying his incorporation tax.

Mr. Johnson of Mississippi. That is what I wanted to ask about. I wish the gentleman would explain subdivision (d) of section 23 on page 18. It will save a lot of time. It gives the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the right to say who shall pay taxes and who shall not. Would there be any danger of these people being exempted from taxes?

Mr. Dyer., Individuals?

Mr. Johnson of Mississippi, Yes.

Mr. Dyer, No; they can not be.

Mr. Johnson of Mississippi. Well, the stockholders in a corporation?

Mr. Dyer. Only the corporation, itself.

Mr. Johnson of Mississippi. It would be exempted from all taxation?

Mr. Dyer. Under the provisions of this secion, so far as its business is in China. I will say to the gentleman that this section was prepared in connection with the experts of the Treasury Department and is designed only for the purpose of exempting these proposed companies on the business which they do in China.

Mr. Johnson of Mississippi. I am very much interested in this thing and know very little about it. I understand that the Treasury Department has recently rendered a very radical ruling, exempting breweries, and so forth, from losses they have sustained, and I feared that there might be something in this that should be explained to the House before they voted upon it.

Mr. Dyer. I am quite sure that there is not, and I will say to the gentleman that we have not only given our attention to it, but the Committee on Ways and Means as well and the Treasury Department.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McFadden. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Dyer. Yes.

Mr. McFadden. On page 4, in section 5 (a), it is provided:

The name of the proposed corporation, which shall end with the legend, "Federal Inc., U. S. A."

Mr. Dyer. I will state that the purpose of that is to make plain that American companies, those who operate under this law, may be well known and that there may be no evasion. One of the reasons for a law of this kind is due to the fact that some people, other nationals, as well as some irresponsible people from this country, have organized companies under some State law, gone over there, advertised as American companies, and by that means, although the money was furnished and controlled by foreigners, they have used that to get trade under the guise of being Americans.

Mr. McFadden. Does not the gentleman think that this might be abused by incorporators in the same way?

Mr. Dyer. No; we provide in the bill to punish, under direction of the Secreatry of Commerce, very effectively any abuses.

Mr. Johnson of Mississippi. I would like to ask the gentleman another question. On page 15, section 20, you provide a penalty for anyone who uses the word "Federal" or "I. C.," meaning, I suppose, incorporated company.

Mr. Dyer. That is what the gentleman from Pennsylvania was asking about.

Mr. Johnson of Mississippi. And you state that you provide a penalty for a violation which is only $100.

Mr. Hawley. If the gentleman will read the words at the top of the next page he will find that it is a continuing penalty.

Mr. Dyer. Yes; it will mount up to considerable. We discussed that with care and attention.

Mr. Caraway. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Dyer. Yes.

Mr. Caraway. I was looking at that a minute ago. Your language is so broad—suppose a citizen of Japan were to use those words in connection with his trade, how would you punish him? You could not make it an offense. You could not punish a citizen of some other country, because you have no power to do it. If you say a citizen of this country, you can punish him in China. You can not punish a citizen of Japan or a citizen of any other nation.

M Johnson of Mississippi. All we can do is to legislate for our own people.

Mr. Dyer. This provides that this will be an American corporation controlled by Americans.

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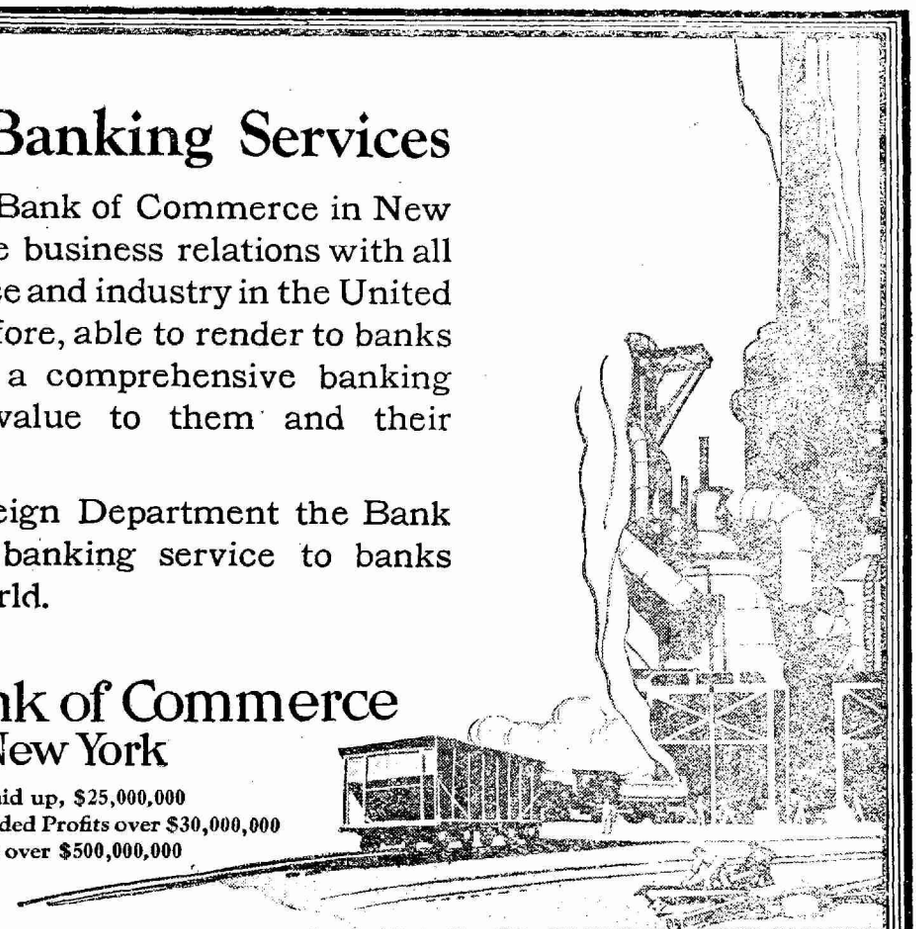

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Mr. McClintic. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Gard).

Mr. Gard. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, I am free to say that under ordinary circumstances I am not very much impressed with the wisdom of granting Federal incorporations, because I think the matter of incorporation of business concerns is properly vested in the power of the State. While I know the general power of incorporation has been given to a number of organizations, they are almost all of a semipublic character, and there has been extreme reluctance—a proper reluctance—on the part of Congress to confer its prestige as a Federal corporation upon a business enterprise.

When I first knew this bill it came from the Department of Commerce and was advocated by its solicitor and other witnesses, some of whom were Americans residing in China. The bill was submitted to the Committee on the Judiciary, and by that committee submitted first to the Attorney General and then to the Treasury Department and then to the Department of Commerce for further opinion. After the opinion was received the bill in its then form was determined not to be reported. After that a suggestion again came from the Department of Commerce that the question of American trade in China was of such pressing importance that it viewed it as a necessity that there should be Federal incorporation to aid commercial enterprises in China.

Now, it is a singular thing, but nevertheless true, that there is no law in China which has very much to do, as a matter of fact, with corporations. The question of incorporation in China, therefore, is under different Governments. In other words, the question of incorporation in China is largely a question of the nationality of those who seek incorporation.

So it was made apparent to the Committee on the Judiciary that the American trade in China was a trade which was developed and growing and which should have encouragement by the Government of the United States. We here all know that American corporations might possibly do business in China by being incorporated under the State laws of Connecticut, or Illinois, or Pennsylvania, or any other State in the American Union. The real facts concerning this incorporation are two. The first is for the benefit of American trade. It is necessary that instead of being known as a Connecticut corporation or a Pennsylvania corporation that it be known as a corporation of the United States of America.

Mr. King. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Gard. I will.

Mr. King. Does it make it a Federal corporation to give it this name and insignia "United States of America"? Does that make it a Federal Corporation? Is it not, as a matter of fact, a corporation of the District of Columbia, after all?

Mr. Gard. Incorporation is made by the Congress of the United States, and, of course, designation is made as a Federal corporation. Under some bills I think that the gentleman's interpretation is correct, nevertheless the idea here is that it is a benefit to the corporation to have associated with it the name of the United States of America and have its power conferred by the American Congress.

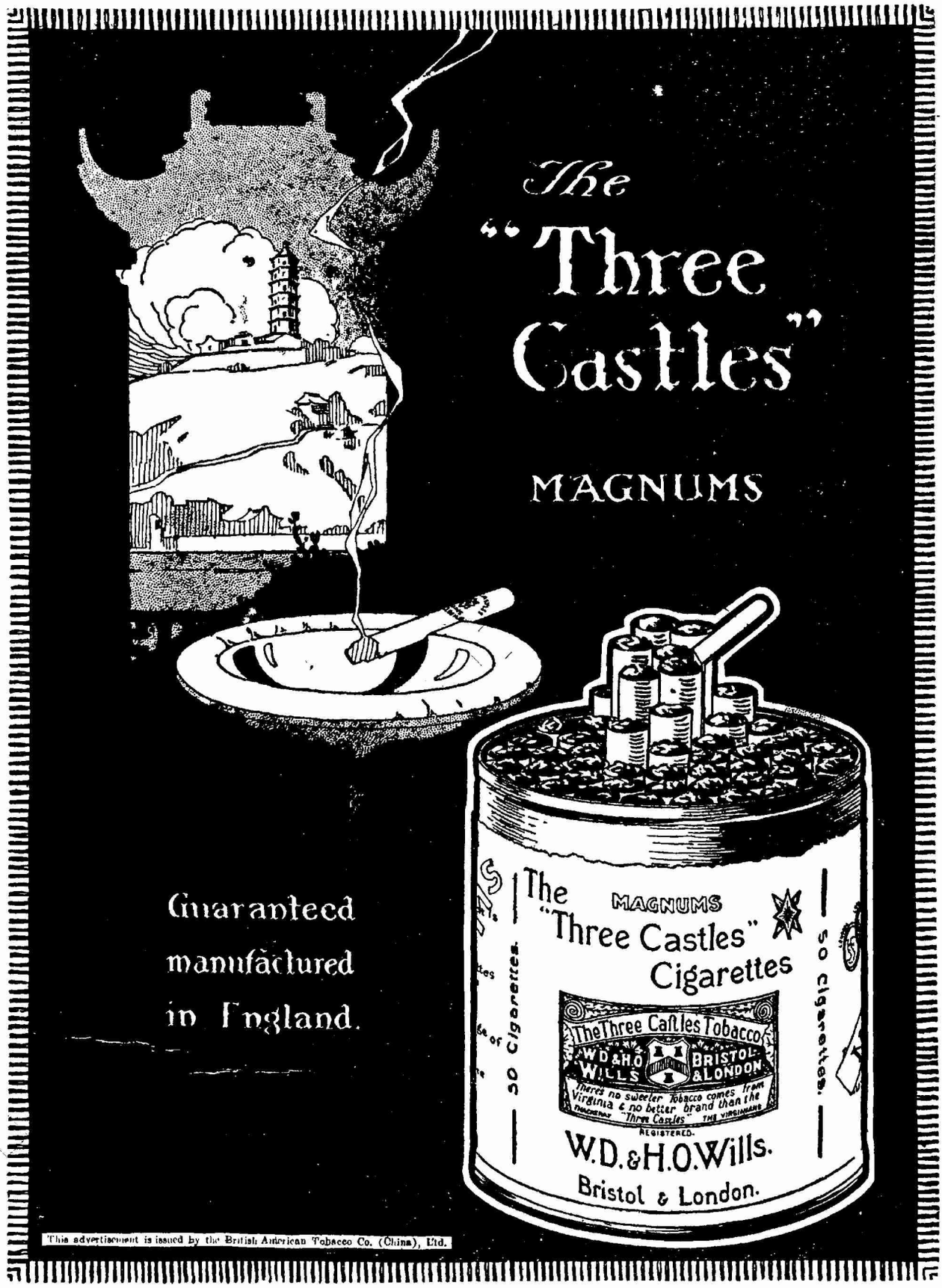
That is one of the things, and that is the first thing the committee had to consider. We finally determined that it was wise to permit the Government of the United States to incorporate in this instance for the benefit of American companies in China because there had been a great extension of American trade, and there existed the possibility of a greater extension of American trade in that great country of China. So the bill came back for the purpose of being the grant of corporate powers.

The bill went to a subcommittee, and the subcommittee reported to the full committee, and the full committee had its meeting, and reference was again made to the Treasury Department and to the Committee on Ways and Means, so that I think that the present bill in the effort to determine that which was proper to be given to Federal incorporation has probably been better considered than any other similar bill. I for one thought to give this opportunity to American citizens in China to advance American trade in China and with China through the medium of this Federal incorporation.

The Speaker pro tempore (Mr. Walsh). The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. McClintic. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Small].

Mr. Small. Mr. Speaker, the extension of our foreign trade is recognized universally as a matter of great importance to our economic welfare. The growth of that trade in the Pacific is increasing and its importance is acknowledged. There is no country in the Orient the trade of which is of larger value to the United States than that of China. The foreign trade of the United States with China largely depends upon the activities of Americans in that country, and those activities must, of course, be carried on almost exclusively by corporations. Heretofore those corporations have been such as were organised under the laws of the respective States, and they suffered under certain handicaps familiar to everyone. One purpose of this bill is to remove those handicaps and to provide for Federal incorporation. I am sure that the urgency is such as to remove any prejudice on the part of any Member against the authorization of Federal incorporations by Congress. To give them such an incorporation, surrounded by the simple but necessary limitations provided in this bill, will greatly enlarge the opportunity, of such corporations to advance American trade in China. There is another handicap from which Americans suffer, and that is in the matter of taxation. Prior to the World War the United States enjoyed only about 6 per cent of the foreign trade of China. One of the re-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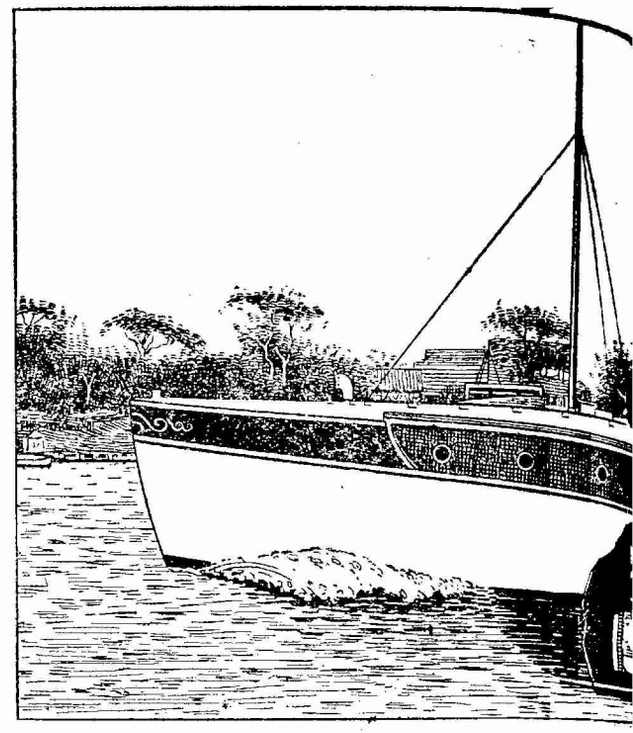

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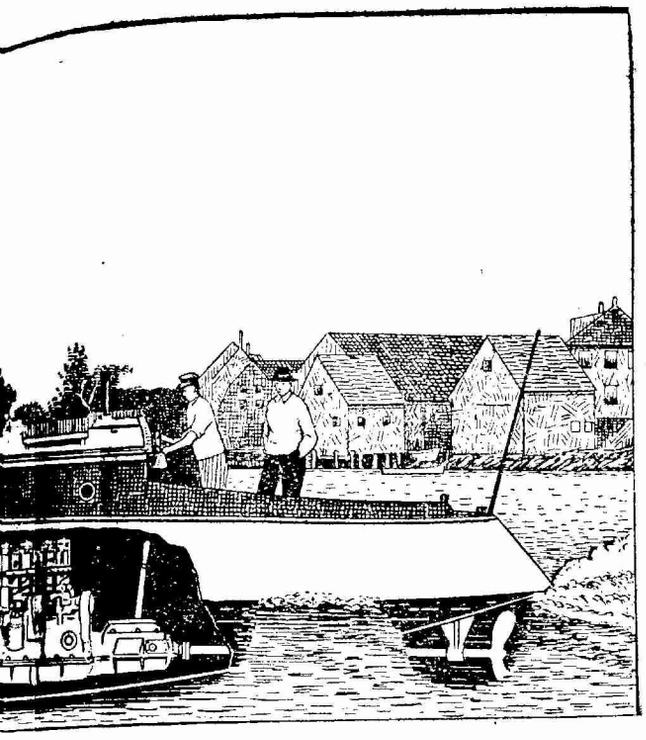

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There will be a general meeting of the Association on the morning of the second day, at which the business affairs of the Association will be considered, and after a tiffin, the members will visit one or more places of engineering interest in the vicinity of Peking.

Engineers and others interested are invited to communicate with the Secretary of the Association Mr. P. Y. Tsai, c/o The Chuchow-Chinchow Railway, Peking.

sults of the war was largely to increase American trade in China. Our greatest competitor, as in the past, is Great Britain, and in former times also France and Japan. The friendliness of China to Americans and their desire to trade with us is now recognized by everyone familiar with the attitude of the Chinese people. Great Britain and the other countries relieve their corporations engaged in trade in China from domestic income and excess-profits taxes. This bill simply puts American corporations upon a parity with British corporations and other foreign corporations. This bill is essential. Everyone who has studied the internal economic condition of China, or her friendliness toward the people of the United States, the large volume of products for export, the large amount of foreign production which her people consume, will realize in a moment the importance to the people of the United States of fostering in a manner such as this bill provides an enlarged opportunity of American corporations to increase American trade with China. While this bill comes up under a motion to suspend the rules, and therefore will require a two-thirds vote, its importance is so great that I hope no Member on either side of the House will vote against it.

The Speaker pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. Dyer. Mr. Chairman, I yield three minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. Husted).

Mr. Husted. Mr. Speaker, it is not possible to say very much in three minutes on a bill of this kind, but we all know that during this war, for the first time in our history, our country became organized upon an export basis. We have always needed foreign trade, and we need it now more than ever before. It is going to be impossible for us to sell our normal exports to Europe for years to come. We will certainly lose a large part of the business which we obtained in South America during the war. China, with a population equal to all of Europe, with its resources scarcely scratched, its industries undeveloped, offers us the greatest field for the development of our foreign trade, especially as the Chinese people are probably more friendly to us than they are to the people of any other nation of the world. There are just two things that stand in the way of the development of our trade in China. One is the fact that we have no Federal incorporation act. The Chinese people do not know what a Connecticut corporation is or a Delaware corporation or what a New York or Pennsylvania corporation is, but they do know and have confidence in the United States of America, and they are willing to do business with her under the most favorable terms at any time. There is another difficulty, and that is that our merchants in China—and they are men of the highest character and of the highest standing—are not able to do business with the Chinese on the same terms that citizens of other nations of the world do, and that is because of the matter of taxation. We have got to adjust that difference or our merchants are bound to lose the trade, because the cost of production is bound to determine in the long run. At the present time Great Britain has by far the largest share of the trade there; we have only about 10 per cent; but the Chinese are so friendly and our merchants are so aggressive and so able and so determined to capture that trade, that if we give them a fair opportunity they will certainly do so.

The Speaker pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. McClintic. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Young].

Mr. Young of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this is a most important piece of legislation now before the House, and there is but a short time in which to debate it. We are by this act undertaking to extend our foreign trade, and by this act we are establishing a great corporation, a corporation that will probably have tremendous power. I trust that the committee which has in charge this bill has seen to it that there are such limitations and restrictions thrown around it that it will not get out of hand. That has been the trouble with corporations heretofore. Our domestic corporations have begun to grow powerful, and the more power they have the harder it is to control them, and that power reaches from one end of the Nation to the other. We see that manifested now in the five great corporations of this country that control the meat supply and the food supply of the country. When they come to exereise that power in a way inimical to the producers and the consumers of the Nation, and Congress is appealed to to pass legislation to restrict those powers, you can not get the bill on the floor of Congress to restrict it, and what are some of the means they use? It is propaganda that they use. When the bill gets here and is passed by the Senate and when it comes out on this floor from a committee of the House, these packing corporations no longer stand under their own name, but they disseminate their propaganda through concerns like the chamber of commerce.

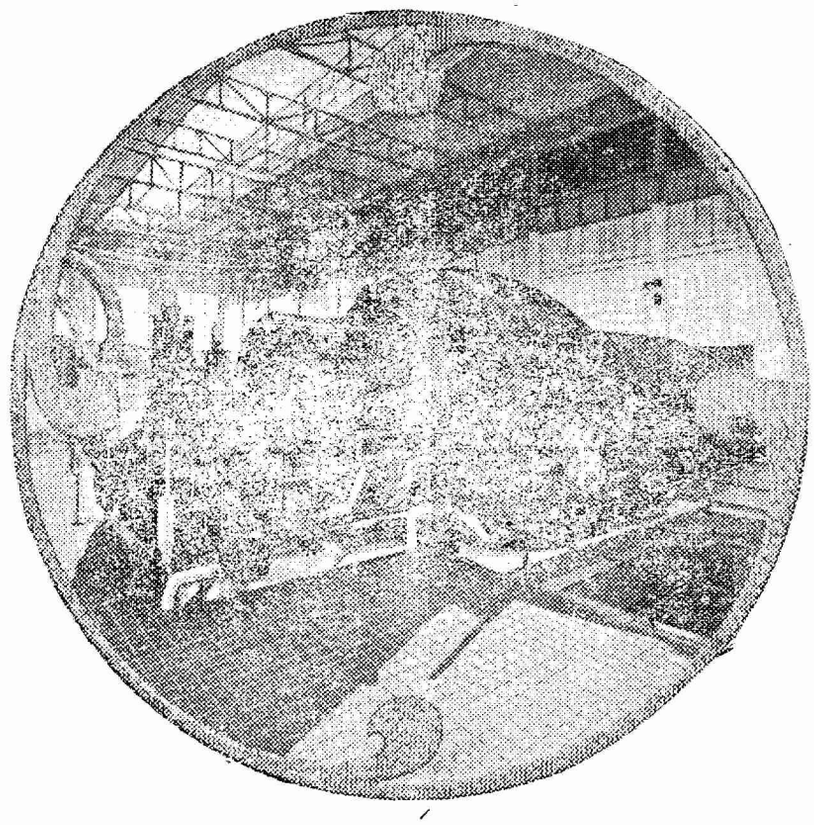
I have here a letter of February 7, written from the chamber of commerce, located in Mills Building, by a man by the name of Defrees. Every Member of Congress gets it. He sends them to the other chambers of commerce, in which he denounces this legislation that has passed the Senate and will pass the House if but the majority leader (Mr. Mondell) will let us have an opportunity to vote upon it.

Mr. Sims. What chamber of commerce?

Mr. Young of Texas. Here in this city, located in the Mills Building. Now, furthermore, I want to say to you that this man Defrees who writes this letter on June 28, 1915, had this correspondence, as shown in the Senate investigation of the packers:

Mr. L. A. Carton. I attended a luncheon at the Midday Club on last Wednesday, June 23 at the request of Mr. Defrees.

Mr. John Fahey, president of the National Chamber of Commerce, was there, together with some other parties, including Mr. Forgan, Mr. Thomas Wilson (president of one of the Big Five), and quite a few others.



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A new organization here in this city, the institute of Meat Packers, are getting up and spreading propaganda and lobbying before Congress. This same man Wilson is the president of this new concern. The writer of this letter goes on to say:

We are considerably impressed with the program which they have laid out, and if they make any requests for financial assistance, we would like to know about it.

They maintain a bureau in Washington and evidently get a good hearing on all legislation.

This is signed "Louis F. Swift, president, and Mr. L. A. Carton was treasurer for the Swifts. This was when the Borland resolution was under consideration. Again, on July 7, 1916, there is another piece of propaganda I am talking about showing why we cannot control these corporations. That is why I am appealing to this House now in reference to the new corporation law you are fixing to establish. This is July 7, 1916:

Mr. F. A. White.

He is vice president of Armour Co.

We all agree that it is very important to flood the Judiciary Committee with telegrams from all over the country, and especially the districts where the Members come from, protesting against the passage of the Borland resolution—

That was the packer resolution, you will remember—

on the grounds live stock selling at very satisfactory prices and any investigation will only disturb present satisfactory conditions. Please arrange a meeting this morning with Veeder and Nelson Morris.

You know who they are—packers, of course.

Get a committee to work on this promptly. Presume banks and commission men—

Have you been getting letters from banks and commission men recently? I have—

feeders of cattle—

Mighty few have come.

The Speaker pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. McClintic. I yield the gentleman two additional minutes.

Mr Young of Texas (reading)—

And live-stock men generally, and anyone else you can think of that will be helpful. Messages should also be sent to Congressmen as well as members of the Judiciary Committee. The Congressional Directory can give you the list of their names and where they come from. I refer to the Judiciary Committee, not the subjudiciary committee. Please get as much action as you can on this, and promptly, and have the messages sent varied in language.

They did not want all of them written in the same language. [Laughter.] This is signed "Arthur Meek," who is vice president of Armour Co. This is in the evidence before the Senate committee in the hearings on the Borland resolution. It is this kind of rot, it is this kind of propaganda, it is this kind of power that when a corporation gets as powerful as these corporations have gotten that they control the meat supply of the people of this Nation and wield such power it seems we can not get a bill off of this calendar that is put there in due course, and we can not get a rule and yet a rule is brought in to give $400,000,000 to the railroads; you bring in rules for insignificant matters, and yet the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. Campbell] is as dumb as an oyster when you make an appeal to have a rule brought in by which we can pass this law regulating packers within the next 12 or 24 hours.

Mr. McClintic. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Young of Texas. I will.

Mr. McClintic. What reason does the gentleman have to believe that this legislation will not be considered at this session?

Mr. Young of Texas. Well, I have appealed to everybody I know on the Republican side of the House to whom I could appeal on that side, and they are all as dumb as oysters. I noticed that a bunch of farmers and stockmen called on the majority leader the other day—Saturday—and they were rather emphatic in their conversation in an effort to have this bill considered, and these people said they had no hope, and I presume Mr. Mondell gave the final decree.

The Speaker pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. Dyer. Will the gentleman use his time?

Mr. McClintic. I believe I have a little more time.

Mr. Dyer. Then will the gentleman use his? I have only one speech on this side.

Mr. McClintic. I yield one minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Campbell].

Mr. Campbell of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, all has been said in support of this measure except to say that I observed personally the necessity for such legislation as this during our visit to China last summer. We met as fine a crowd of Americans in China and in the Orient as you would care to meet anywhere. They were representative men from representative American concerns doing a wonderfull business, but the opportunity is now open to us to extend our trade far beyond anything we have done in the past.

The Speaker pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. McClintic. Mr. Speaker, I yield one minute to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Hardy].

Mr. Hardy of Texas. Mr. Speaker, unless we can spread that minute, I do not know whether I can read the paragraph or not. It says:

Hundreds of Chinese young men who have been educated in our colleges and universities and engineering schools are anxious to cooperate with Americans in the development of China, using American materials, but they are debarred by our failure to enact legislation providing the

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16-272

machinery for cooperation. In short we have educated these young men in our ways of doing business, but when it comes to actually doing the business we shortsightedly permit them to go to the British and Japanese.

That is the whole story, gentlemen. Unless we put our business enterprise in China upon a footing of equal advantage with that of England and Japan, we can do no business in that country, and this bill intends to bring about that equality there. (Applause.)

The Speaker pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. McClintic. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. Volstead).

Mr. Dyer. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the chairman of our committee, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. Volstead).

The Speaker pro tempore. The gentleman from Minnesota is recognized for five minute.

Mr. Volstead. Mr. Speaker, in the five minutes I think I will have time enough to say all I have to say.

As a rule, I have been very strongly opposed to the policy of granting Federal charters. When this matter came up I considered it pretty carefully. I felt that there was real necessity for giving our people in China a chance to meet competition on equal footing with their competitors, and that to do that it would be necessary to draft a law something along the line of this bill. A charter under some State law will not do the business. There are several reasons why.

As has been adverted to the Chinese are friendly to this country. But they know but very little about our States. What our people need in dealing with the Chinese is something that has on it the American stamp, and that as to taxation will place them on an equality with other people trading in China; and it is of the utmost importance when we invest our people with the power to do business in China we do it under restictions of such a character that we may preserve the good will of the Chinese. That can not be done under State laws. They are not adapted to business in a country such as China, where there are practically no laws to control them.

Mr. Wingo. I read this provision:

No corporation shall maintain any office, including its principal, and home and branch offices, if any, at any place other than in China.

Mr. Volstead. I do not have time to yield.

Mr. Wingo. That is a remarkable provision.

Mr. Volstead. That, as I understand, is a provision that is copied from the English law. These corporations will not function in the United States. We intend to make them practically domestic corporations of China, for the purpose of aiding our trade and commerce there. We considered that feature very carefully.

I want to call to your attention that we have in this bill a large number of very important restrictions upon the activities of these corporations. We put them under supervision that we could not put corporations created by a State law. We give to the Secretary of Commerce power, if they interfere with trade or cause dissatisfaction with the Chinese in carrying on such trade to revoke the charters and to investigate these corporations from time to time on complaint or on the Secretary's own motion.

Mr. Chindblom. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. Volstead. Yes.

Mr. Chindblom. Is it not a fact that this legislation is particularly urgent now by reason of an order issued by the British Government in October of 1919 that prevents Americans from continuing business under the British ordinance?

Mr. Volstead. Yes. Up to within a recent date we have been able to operate under English law.

Mr. Dewalt. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. Volstead. Yes.

Mr. Dewalt. How will this exemption clause in the bill affect the revenues of the Government, so far as corporation tax and surplus-profit tax are concerned?

Mr. Volstead. I do not think it will seriously affect it. The Judiciary Committee did not undertake to decide that question. We left it to the Ways and Means Committee. I have always insisted that the Judiciary Committee ought not to determine questions of taxation. Now, it does not exempt from taxation to the extent, perhaps, that some people may imagine, but only as far as the corporation tax is concerned; but to get that exemption one-third of the net profit must be declared as a dividend each year, and that dividend pays a tax if it goes to an American citizen the same as if derived from any other corporation.

Mr. Dewalt. Then the gentleman thinks it would not materially affect the revenue of the Government in regard to that taxation?

Mr. Volstead. I do not believe it would to any great extent. But if we are going to carry on business in China, we must give our people the same opportunity as the English and other foreign people have. They are exempted from corporation taxes, but are not exempt from income taxes upon dividends derived from their corporations when the income reaches the hands of the stockholders.

Mr. Steele. And is it not true that the tax features of this bill have been gone over by the Ways and Means Committee and that this meets with their approval?

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Mr. Volstead. Yes.

Mr. King. Mr. Speaker, I demand a division.

Mr. Wingo. Mr. Speaker, I appeal to the gentleman from Missouri to make some effort to get an extension of time.

Mr. Dyer. It is impossible to do so under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Wingo. By unanimous consent we can extend it. Here is a proposition that is remarkable, and the only justification for it is that England has tried it.

Mr. Mann of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the regular order.

Mr. Wingo. It has some legislation in it that this House has repeatedly turned down in regard to banking and currency.

The Speaker. The regular order is called for.

Mr. Wingo. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the debate be extended for 40 minutes.

The Speaker. Is there objection?

Mr. Mann of Illinois. In the first place part of the time was used out of order. They did not even confine themselves to the bill.

Mr. Wingo. I did not speak on the bill at all.

Mr. Mann of Illinois. I am not talking about the gentleman from Arkansas. I am talking about the man who has only one thing on his mind.

Mr. Wingo. The gentleman must give him credit for that.

Mr. Dyer. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I will state that there are a number of other matters that are to come up, and I feel constrained to object to any extension of time.

This bill and the report and all have been sent to every Member of the House, and an endeavor has been made to acquaint them fully with it. I ask for a vote.

The Speaker. The question is, Will the House suspend the rules and pass the bill?

The question was taken.

Mr. Wingo. Mr. Speaker, I demand a division.

The Speaker. A division is demanded.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 114, noes 15.

Mr. Wingo. Mr. Speaker, I make the point that there is no quorum present.

The Speaker. The gentleman from Arkansas makes the point that there is no quorum present. Evidently there is no quorum present. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify the absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll. As many as are in favor of suspending the rules and passing the bill answer "yea" when their names are called; those opposed will answer "nay."

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 262, nays 34, not voting 132, as follows:

[Roll No. 100.]

YEAS—262.

Ackerman	Fess	Linthicum	Rogers
Anderson	Fields	Little	Rose
Andrews, Nebr.	Fish	Longworth	Rouse
Anthony	Focht	Luce	Rowe
Ashbrook	Foster	Lufkin	Sabath
Babka	Frear	Luhring	Sanders, N. Y.
Barbour	Freeman	McAndrews	Sanford
Barkley	French	McArthur	Schall
Bee	Fuller	McDuffie	Scott
Begg	Gallivan	McKenzie	Siegel
Benham	Gard	McKeown	Sims
Benson	Garrett	McKinley	Sinnott
Black	Goldfogle	McLaughlin, Mich.	Small
Bland, Va.	Goodall	McLaughlin, Nebr.	Smith, Idaho
Blanton	Goodykoontz	McLeod	Smith, Ill.
Boles	Gould	McPherson	Smith, Mich.
Bowers	Graham, Ill.	MacGregor	Smithwick
Bowling	Green, Iowa	Magee	Snyder
Box	Greene, Mass.	Major	Stedman
Brand	Greene, Vt.	Mann, Ill.	Steele
Brinson	Griest	Mansfield	Steenerson
Britten	Griffin	Mapes	Stephens, Ohio
Brooks, Ill.	Hadley	Mays	Stiness
Browne	Hardy, Colo.	Merritt	Strong, Kans
Brumbaugh	Hardy, Tex.	Michener	Strong, Pa.
Buchanan	Hastings	Miller	Summers, Wash.
Burroughs	Hawley	Millikan	Sumners, Tex.
Butler	Hayden	Mondell	Sweet
Byrnes, S. C.	Hays	Moore, Ohio	Swindall
Byrns, Tenn.	Hernandez	Moore, Va.	Swope
Caldwell	Hersey	Mott	Tague
Campbell, Kans.	Hickey	Murphy	Taylor, Tenn.
Campbell, Pa.	Hicks	Nelson, Wis.	Temple
Cantrill	Hoch	Newton, Mo.	Thompson
Caraway	Hoey	Nicholls	Tillman
Carew	Houghton	Nolan	Tilson
Carss	Howard	Ogden	Timberlake
Carter	Hudspeth	Oliver	Tincher
Chindblom	Humphreys	Olney	Tinkham
Christopherson	Husted	Osborne	Towner
Cleary	Igoe	Padgett	Treadway
Coady	Ireland	Paige	Upshaw
Cole	Jacoway	Park	Vaile
Cooper	James, Va.	Parker	Volstead
Crago	Jefferis	Parrish	Walsh
Crisp	Johnson, S. Dak.	Patterson	Walters
Crowther	Johnson, Wash.	Pell	Ward
Currie, Mich.	Jones, Pa.	Peters	Wason
Dallinger	Jones, Tex.	Phelan	Watkins
Darrow	Jaul	Pou	Watson
Davis, Minn.	Kearns	Purnell	Welty
Davis, Tenn.	Keller	Radcliffe	Whaley
Dempsey	Kelley, Pa.	Raker	White, Kans.
Denison	Kendall	Ramsey	White, Me.
Dewalt	Kettner	Randall, Wis.	Williams

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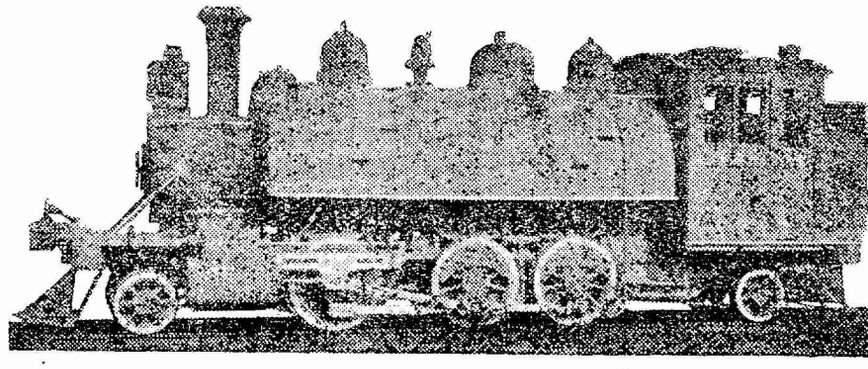

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Elliott	Larsen	Riddick	Young, N. Dak.
Esch	Lea, Calif.	Robinson, N. C.	Young, Tex.
Evans, Nebr.	Lee, Ga.	Robsion, Ky.	
Fairfield	Lehlbach	Rodenberg	

NAYS—34.

Almon	Kincheloe	O'Connor	Stephons, Miss.
Aswel	King	Oldfield	Stevenson
Bland, Ind.	Lankford	Quin	Venable
Briggs	Lazaro	Rainey, Henry T.	Weaver
Collier	McClintic	Ramseyer	Wilson, La.
Connally	Martin	Romjue	Wingo
Dupre	Minahan, N. J.	Sherwood	Wood, Ind.
Johnson, Ky.	Moores, Ind.	Sisson	
Johnson, Miss.	Nelson, Mo.	Steagall	

Men and Events

A son, William Frank Lowell, Jr., was born to Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Lowell, on Thursday, March 24, at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, 30 Route Pichon, Shanghai.

C. L. Boynton, business manager of the Shanghai American School, who has been in America on furlough for the last year, is expected to return to Shanghai on the *s. s. Empress of Asia*, May 13.

J. Fred Havey, foreign sales manager for the Saco-Lowell Company, Boston, arrived in Shanghai last week on the *s. s. Empress of Russia*. He is accompanied by Mrs. Havey and they are staying at the Astor House.

Among those who arrived in Shanghai from America on the *s. s. Empress of Russia*, March 27 were the following: E. S. Cunningham Consul-general for the United States, Shanghai; S. A. Trumper of the British American Tobacco Company and Mrs. Trumper; T. F. Millard; Dr. and Mrs. A. B. MaCallum: C. L. Seitz of the China Pacific Company; and Dr. N. L. Downs.

Philip Young, president of the China Society of Agriculture, an organization of Chinese students studying agriculture in the United States, was graduated from the Kansas Society of Agriculture, Manhattan, Kansas, February last. Mr. Young is taking an inspection trip through the Southern part of the States to study rice cultural conditions. His trip will last nine months, after which he will return to China.

The Chinese students in the Kansas School of Agriculture, Manhattan, Kansas, recently gave a play at the College auditorium; entitled "China Night", for the benefit of the Famine Relief. More than $800 was netted for the relief and there were more than 2,000 people in attendance. The program consisted of two light Chinese plays interspersed with Chinese music, the entire program being something pertaining to Chinese customs or ways made real by Chinese customs and Chinese speech.

According to a Peking dispatch of last week, B. Lennox Simpson, better known as Putnam Weale, adviser to the Chinese government and well known author of books on China, is planning to depart for America on March 30, it is understood to approach the American, British, and French governments, also the Council of the League of Nations, regarding the abolition of foreign extra-territorial privileges in

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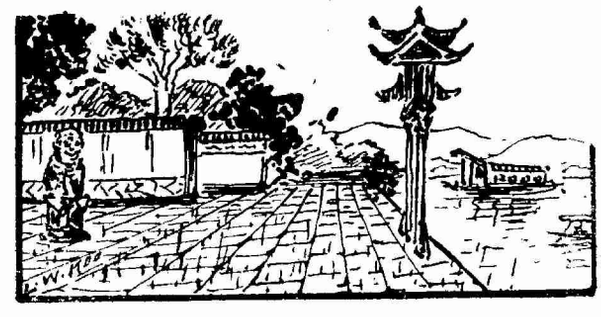
China, and to advise the Chinese delegation at Geneva on matters relating to the Shangtung issue.

Charles R. Crane, American Minister to China, Peking, Mrs. Crane, and Miss Reed, secretary to Mrs. Crane, arrived in Shanghai this week enroute to America. Mr. Crane is accompanying Mrs. Crane as far as Shanghai who is planning on sailing on the *s. s. Nanking* for America, April 3. Miss Reed, Mrs. Crane's secretary, is returning to America via Suez after a brief stop in the Straits Settlements and a tour of Europe. She will join Mrs. Crane at Prague this summer, where Mrs. Crane will visit her son.

"The New Atlantis" the college annual of Soochow University has just been published and is a richer and fuller volume than any heretofore compiled. It contains the history of Soochow University and is the expression of the students and their college spirit. Some excellent photographs are contained in the book of the faculty, the law school in Shanghai, and the campus and buildings of the university. As the result of the decision of the Student Council the volume appears in both English and Chinese. It is well bound in black leather.

A campaign to raise $200,000 for the erection of a modern American School is now being conducted in Peking by the Board of Trustees of the school, of which Dr. Harvey J. Howard of the Union School is chairman. A pamphlet sent out emphasizes the fact that when one makes a donation toward this cause you are helping the American boys and girls and they in turn will help you, for American children trained in China are a distinct asset. The Rockefeller Foundation has pledged $40,000, provided an additional $160,000 is raised.

The Asia Banking Corporation with its head office at 35 Broadway, New York, has recently opened an office in San Francisco, in the Robert Dollar Building, 301 California Street. This is a logical step in the development of the corporation's organization which is designed to supply complete and direct banking service to American business interests engaged in trade with China and all other sections of the Asiatic continent. The rapid growth of the Asia Banking Corporation is in itself an evidence of the increasing enterprise of American interests in Far Eastern trade. This banking institution, established in the latter part of 1918, now has nine branches in the Far East, namely at Shanghai, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Changsha, Canton, Manila and Singapore. The service available through this chain of active branches has been much used by merchants in the Eastern part of the United States, through the head office in New York, and will now be equally at the convenience of interests on the Pacific Coast through the new San Francisco office.



News from North China

Mr. Nakabata, Third Secretary of the Japanese Legation at Peking, left Peking on March 24 for Canton, expecting to be away from the Capital for two months.

A. Leger, Second Secretary of the French Legation, who has been stationed in Peking for several years, is leaving for France shortly on an extended leave of absence.

A Mandate issued on March 22, appointed Hsia Yi-ting, Minister to Brazil, special envoy to Peru to attend celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Republic of Peru.

Frederick W. Stevens, the representative of the American Group of the International Banking Consortium, is giving a luncheon to Chinese pressmen at the Grand Hotel de Pekin on Saturday, March 26.

J. P. Kenrick, agent-general of the Peking Syndicate, left the Capital on March 22, for the company's mines in Honan. He was accompanied by Mr. Clive, of the British Legation, and T. A. Barson and G. W. Frodsham.

R. G. Marshall, who is in charge of the publicity department of the Peking United International Famine Relief Society, left on March 24 for Mukden to make a study of transportation conditions from Manchuria to the famine-affected area.

Frank H. Clark, adviser to the Commission on Railway Technics of the Ministry of Communications, has left Peking for Shanghai to meet his wife and their daughter, Miss Helen, who have been spending a short vacation in South China.

The terms of the Chinese-Dutch commercial treaty will come to an end by August of this year. The Dutch Minister has notified the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that he is ready to consider the renewal of the treaty or a revision of it at an early date.

The committee for coaching and the discovery of material for the coming Far Eastern Games to be held at Shanghai, on May 30, met in the Higher Normal School at Peking last Saturday to discuss plans for the selection of men for the Oriental Olympic.

Major W. S. Drysdale, American Military Attache, and Major Horsfall, a language officer attached to the American Legation, who have been absent from Peking for three weeks on a journey through Honan and Shensi, are expected to return about the first of April.

In an editorial this week the *Peking Leader*, an English paper under Chinese management and editorship, suggested the appointment of Professor John Dewey, exchange professor, as new American Minister to China, and stated that none would be more welcomed than he.

A special Presidential order has been issued appointing Pan Chang-chu as temporary Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in the absence of Dr. Wang Chung-hui in Europe. Hu Yi-kao has been appointed chairman of the Punishment Commission, which post was also held by Dr. Wang.

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The Young Women's Christian Asscoiation finance campaign at Tientsin was closed on Wednesday, and resulted in a total amount collected of $6,414.30. There are promises of $260 more, which will make a total of $6,701.30. About $800 is still needed to meet the budget for 1921.

Tcheou Tchouen King, the director of the commercial department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been appointed chairman of the commission for the Study of the Mexican Treaty with T. K. Fong as vice-chairman. The commission includes several persons who served in the past in the Chinese Legation at Mexico City.

The Ministry of Justice has decided to hold an examination shortly for appointment to studentships in the judicial service school attached the Ministry. The applicants are required to have a working knowledge of Russian and must register either at the Ministry of Justice or at the Higher Court at Harbin between the dates of April 10 and May 10.

The death took place at the Peking Union Medical Hospital on the morning of March 22, of Sister Stroud, a well known Tientsin nurse, who entered the Hospital a few days ago, suffering from malignant scarlet fever. Sister Stroud was formerly on the staff of the Queen Victoria Hospital at Tientsin, but had recently devoted her time to private nursing.

Miss Seal Thompson, of the department of Biblical history and literature of Wellesley College, has arrived in Peking. She is spending her leave of absence from Wellesley in visiting China, and while she is in Peking, will conduct a course in Biblical literature for the senior students at Yenching College, the women's department of Peking University.

The Japanese Legation at Peking has received a cablegram from Tokyo stating that the trial flight of Japanese aeroplanes will be made between May 1 and 10, and that the planes will start from the western coast of Japan, and will fly via Seoul, Mukden, Peking and Shanghai. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been asked to give protection to the undertaking.

There is an interesting lawsuit pending against the Peking Electric Light and Power Company. On March 7, several workmen were caught by the Shenchow newspaper office cutting and stealing its electric wires at night. Upon close investigation they were found to be employes of the Electric Light Company and confessed that the company has been forced to steal electric wires in order to make up the deficit.

The question of the disposal of the Customs surplus formerly allotted to the late Canton Military Administration has been settled. The sum of Tls. 1,200,000 will be handed to the Inspectorate-General of Customs for the reorganization of domestic bonds, while Tls. 720,000 will be used for the diplomatic and consular services, in which salaries are six months in arrears, Tls. 200,000 for plague prevention and $400,000 for conservancy work in the Canton River.

Chang Yu-chuan has been appointed acting counsellor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a member of the peace study commission, and has been relieved of his duty as the director of the translation department. Chang Ziang Ling, vice-director of

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the translation department, has been promoted to be acting director. Mr. Chang is well versed in both English and Chinese, and has had considerable experience in translation.

A contract, according to the *Peking Leader*, has been definitely closed between Putnam Weale of Peking and the American Play Company of New York for the cinema rights of his story of Chinese peasant life and the Boxer year of 1900, "*Wang the Ninth*" which has had a great run as a book in America and has attracted so much attention. The story will be filmed at once and is to be followed by the screening of "*The Eternal Priestess*" and the series of novels with life in China.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has approved the formation of a great mining company which will do business under the name of Yu Tung Mining Corporation. The corporation has as its promoters, Chow Tsz-chi, Minister of Finance, Pan Fu, Vice-Minister of Finance and General Wang Chan-yuan, Military Governor of Hupeh. The initial capital is $20,000,000, and the head office will be at Tsinan with a branch office at Tientsin. The corporation intends to devote its energy to the development of many rich mines in the province of Shantung.

For the purpose of securing concerted action in regard to the annual maintenance and the campaign for a permanent plant for the Peking American School, Charles R. Crane, the American Minister, has called together at his house the executive committee of six local American organizations. The discussion revealed unanimity of opinion concerning the importance of all Americans in Peking backing the school with all their power and influence. Practical plans were proposed and approved to secure the influence.

R. L. Johnston, the tutor to the Young Emperor, gave a talk on March 19 to the members of the Wen You Wei, the Friends of Literature Club, at the Cafe Celeste. Mr. Johnston's subject was the "Two Poets of Tien Tai." He gave an account of the lives and characters of these two poets, as well as that of their friend, Fang Shan, the Hermit of the Wintry Hill, as they have come down in the legends and histories: how they were monks in the monastery at the foot of the famous mountain of Tien Tai, the monastery that is the cradle of Buddhism in China, and how, together with their friend, the Hermit, they were accustomed to write down their verses on the trees and rocks of the country around the monastery.

Peking, March 26, 1921.

News from Central China

An official notice has been published by Tuchun Wang Chuan-yuan of Wuchang announcing that plans have been perfected to disband all superfluous troops in Hupeh province. Those who volunteer to be disbanded from the ranks will be allowed a special month's pay.

An inspection party from Osaka has arrived in Hankow this week to study trade conditions in interior China. The party consists of a member of the Osaka Municipal Government, presidents of several

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trade clubs and unions and members of the Department of Commerce of Osaka.

The new civil governor of Wuchang, Liu Tsen-en, has taken into his hands the problem of water supply in the city of Wuchang. He has already appointed a subordinate official to form the Wuchang Water Supply Company with a capital of $1,200,000 to be raised from official and civilian sources.

Word has been received from Peking that the Minister of Communications has decided to complete the construction of the southern section of the Canton-Hankow Railway beginning from April next. The funds for the construction work will be derived from the proceeds of other government lines.

The Chinese Arbor Day, April 5, will be observed by officials in Wuchang with more pompousness this year than before. The civil and military governors will conduct the ceremony in person at the Agricultural Temple in Wuchang. Magistrates of the sixty-nine districts in Hupeh have all been ordered to observe the day by planting trees.

About a thousand Chinese business men of Hankow were present at the dedication of the new building of the Hankow Chamber of Commerce held yesterday afternoon in the native city. Practically all the trade guilds and trade clubs of Chinese merchants were represented. Owing to the day being holiday after Good Friday, there were no foreigners present.

Doctor Chengting Thomas Wang, China's peace delegate at Versailles, passed through Hankow this week from Changsha on his return to Shanghai. Recently he was in Changsha at the request of the Hunan government authorities to start the work of the Hunan Constitution Drafting Commission, composed chiefly of American returned students and Chinese experts.

The Hankow branch of the International Banking Corporation is taking advantage of the Easter holidays to remove into their mangnificent new building on the Hankow Bund, that has just been completed. Regular business will commence at the new building on Tuesday next. This palatial block of buildings is the latest addition to the imposing scene of the Bund.

A group of Chinese, including some of the prominent merchants in Hankow, are planning to start a Chinese daily newspaper in Hankow with Chinese-American incorporation. The paper will be known as *The Republican Progress*, its editorial policy being to accelerate progress toward a democratic government in China, to promote and strengthen Chinese-American friendship and cordial relations and to foster domestic trade and industries.

There will be no spring athletic meet for the Wuhan colleges and schools this year, the following four schools having withdrawn from the meet at a meeting held in the Wuchang Y. M. C. A.: Griffith John College of Hankow, and the government Teachers College, Wesley College and the School of Foreign Languages of Wuchang. Therefore it will be impossible to select athletes for the Far Eastern Games from this competitive meet. Instead trial meets will be held for this purpose by a special committee.

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Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

Chinese Government Railways

THE connecting link of the main Shanghai-Tientsin line with the Peking-Hankow line is the Kaifenfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway—often called the Lunghai and Pienlo line-which is 115 miles in length. It was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension at Hsuchowfu connects it with the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de Fer et Tramways de Chine. Two hundred and sixty miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

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The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

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Members of the American Chamber of Commerce, Hankow, at a meeting held at the American Consulate-General last Wednesday, sent a protest to the Peking-Hankow Railway against the recent alteration in the time table of the Kinhan line, whereby the usual connection at Chengchow and mails from Shanghai are delayed until evening in arriving. The Hankow British Chamber of Commerce has also filed a protest with the Kinhan railway against the change.

The Hukwang Hsin Pao, a Japanese controlled daily newspaper in Hankow, in their issue for March 22, carried a large-typed story under the special telegrams columns to the effect that the Chinese authorities of Wuchang have contracted with a certain American firm in Hankow for the mortgage of the Shang-Pei-Shan iron mines, the most important to a number of mining enterprises undertaken by the Provincial Mining Bureau in the Tayeh mining district. The Japanese paper also insinuates that already vigorous protest has been caused from Chinese sources. The truth of the story, however, was denied at reliable American sources.

Eight Chinese newspaper editors, representing seven leading Hankow papers, at the request of the Japanese journalists in Hankow, sailed for Tokio Friday morning to attend the Far Eastern Journalists Conference arranged by the Japanese government. The traveling expenses are paid for by the Japanese government. A large gathering of Japanese, including the Japanese Consul-General and managers of Japanese firms in Hankow, were at the Bund that morning to see the newspaper men off. Recently there has been much getting together between Chinese and Japanese newspaper men in Hankow, one leading Japanese editor and publicist of Tokio having been sent here by the Japanese government.

The boom in the export market for goatskins still continues in Hankow, there being many fresh inquiries from markets abroad. Owing to the season being practically over supplies from Szechuen and near-by provinces are not forthcoming. Therefore in spite of all efforts of Chinese dealers to get new stocks before the high prices now ruling go down, it will soon be impossible to get large quantity for export purpose. In other lines of export business such as cowhides, tallow, sesamum seeds and beans, inquiries have also been received, but the prices offered make business practically impossible. If anything conditions are worse than the previous week, there being very little doing. The piece goods market is quiet as usual with practically no inquiry. Clearances during the week, however, are good.

Hankow, March 27, 1921.

News from South China

Willis R. Peck, Chinese Secretary to the American Legation at Peking, paid a visit to Hongkong and Canton last week.

Cerebro-spinal fever is again prevalent in Hongkong, thirty cases having been reported for the week ending March 12.

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The Peking-Hankow route joins the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railways at Fengtai, connecting by so doing with the railways of Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia. Steamer service at Hankow brings it into easy communication with Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accomodations.

Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

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8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintiin ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6,43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

16-288

The *Pedro Nunes*, the new Portuguese mail steamer which was formerly a German vessel, brought out naval and military ratings and a few passengers for Macao.

To increase the collection of likin taxes in Kwangtung and incidentally raise a large sum of money for urgent purpose, the Provincial Treasury is farming out the collection of this form of tax to syndicates and individuals.

The Crown Prince of Japan was a visitor in Hongkong last week, arriving on the *s. s. Katori*. His Royal Highness attended a series of entertainments prepared for his benefit by the British government and prominent Japanese in the colony.

The St. Stephen's College Association held its fourth annual meeting at the College, at Hongkong, March 12, and elected a general committee including representatives in Shanghai, Peking, Canton, Manila, Great Britain, America, and other places.

General Tang Chi-yao, driven from power in Yunnan recently, arrived at Canton March 9, leaving here for Hongkong after several days of conference with Dr. Sun Yat-sen and other leaders of the Military government. General Tang is expected at Canton again.

Coeducation is becoming popular in Canton. Following the action of the Canton Higher Normal School, the First Government Middle School, the Kwangchow Middle School, the Government Law School and others have decided to admit girls into their classes.

The annual campaign for the current expense and membership enrollment in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. in Hongkong closed last week with good results, some 3,300 members having been enrolled and $29,150 raised, an excess of 700 members and $5,000 over last year.

General Chen Pin-chun will assume the civil governorship of Kwangsi offered him recently by Peking. It has been believed that he would accept the appointment and cooperate with General Lu Yung-ting in the campaign against Kwangtung. General Chen, like General Lu, was at one time Tuchun of Kwangtung.

The failure to raise the desired amount of $250,000 for famine relief in the North by the Cantonese between March 1, and 10, has made it necessary to extend the drive campaign ten days. C. Y. Chen Kei-woon, chairman of the executive committee who is directing the work, informed the writer that an effort will be made to raise more than the expected amount.

The Portuguese community in Hongkong has decided to erect a memorial in either the Catholic cemetery or the church in Kowloon in honor of the late E. J. Noronha, a useful member of the Portuguese colony in Hongkong, who died recently after a successful publishing career, and having done much to promote public recreation and other civic interests in this port.

The long expected Kwangtung-Kwangsi conflict has at last begun by aggressive action of the Kwangsi militarists who invaded Fungchuen and other towns on the two provincial borders. The commander-in-chief of Cantonese troops, General Chen Chiung-ming, has issued warnings calling the Kwangsi-ites to return to the Constitutionalist cause. The local press has

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been warned against reporting unauthorized statements relating to the conflict.

Canton will soon see a series of labor strikes following the organization of many labor unions. There will be demands for eight-hour law, improvement of living conditions, and the increase of wages. The men in the Canton-Hankow Railroad, Kwangtung section, went on strike March 16, as a protest against the frequent interference by soldiers of railroad traffic. The report that Kwangsi troops have arrived at Shiukwan and that traffic on the road is being suspended to prevent the coming of the enemy to Canton is denied.

The Kwangtung Educational Commission, to be in charge of all educational matters in this province, was formally inaugurated March 15. Among the members of the commission is Mr. Chen Tu-hsiao, a Socialist, formerly a professor in Peking Government University. There is an effort being made to oust Chen from the province, some charging that he is a bolshevist. The government, however, is backing him up, and two newspapers were punished last week for attacking Mr. Chen. The faculty and the students of the Higher Normal School are also adverse to their institution coming under a commission with Mr. Chen as one of the leading members.

Canton, March 17, 1921.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

March 24. Canton dispatch says that war between Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces is imminent.

March 27. Chang Tso-ling arrives at Tientsin for conference with Tsao Kun, thought to be part of monarchical restoration move.

March 29. Chita government representative in Peking approaches American Minister regarding trade relations.——Chang Tso-ling denies monarchical coup.

March 30. Chang Tso-ling declares himself ready to attack Urga if helped.——The League of Seven Yangtse Tuchuns said to be formed at Hankow.

SIBERIA

March 30. Chita Assembly ask Japan to withdraw in Siberia as promised.

JAPAN

March 27. Japanese Foreign Office says occupation of German Islands only a peace measure and troops will be withdrawn soon.

GENERAL

March 24. Lloyd George declares Anglo-Soviet trade pact does not cancel pre-war debts.——Germans and Poles both see victory in Silesian plebicite.

March 25. German government refuses payment of twelve billion gold marks demanded by Allies to finance armies of occupation.——Smyrna dispatch says Greek offensive against Turkey has begun.——Lloyd George announces he will propose Northern and Southern constituient assemblies to settle Irish questions.

March 27. United States famine relief contributions total $3,200,000 gold.——Cardinal Gibbons, Roman Catholic Primate of the United States dies at Baltmore.——British Prime Minister asked to invite U. S. and Japan to disarmament conference in London.

March 28. Greeks and Turks both claim victory in first action.——Communistic riots said to be raging again in Germany.

March 29. Germans Reds said to be marching on Berlin.——London dispatch declares England faces complete cessation of coal mining.——League will take up question of loss and finances in May.

March 30. Indian Congress votes for non-cooperative program.——Greeks occupy city of Kara Hissar, an important objective.

CHINA'S PROGRESS IN INDUSTRY

FROM "*The Chinese Engineer & Contractor.*"

Export of Wood Oil—Wood oilra nks with tea and silk as one of the principal exports of China. The demand for the product has been steady throughout the period of the war and the years following, although decreases were noted from 1914 to 1917. The following is a tabulated list in piculs (133⅓ pounds):

1914	438,867	1917	401,361
1915	310,344	1918	489,852
1916	515,173	1919	613,455

New Furnace for Yangtse Engineering Works—The work of installing a new furnace at the Hankow plant of the Yangtse Engineering Works has been completed. The capacity of the furnace is exceptionally large and it will add much to the present efficiency of the plant.

First Meeting of Pootung Electric Company—The first meeting of the shareholders in the Pootung Electric Company was held recently at the offices of the Shanghai Bankers Association. Reports rendered indicated the capital as over-subscribed, the machinery installed and in excellent working condition, and plans for future development promising. The meeting was presided over by S. U. Chao of the Chun Mei Trading Company.

Road Work in Kiangsu Province—An extensive plan for the development of highways in the province of Kiangsu has been proposed by the provincial officials. The main routes suggested are: (1) from Hsuchow to Haichow, passing through the villages and towns of Changchih, Shonkou, Shuining, Kanchih, Shuchien, Chaochih, Shonlung, Liyang, Dahu, Nankang, Tai-I Shan, and Pangpu, a distance of 490 li; (2) Hsuchow to Weiyang, passing throngh Changchih, Shonku, Shuining, Kanchih, Shuchien, Yenwachih, Tsongshing, and Yuikouchih, a distance of 415 li.

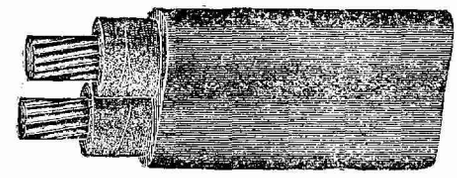
Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The general outlook during the past week cannot be said to have undergone any decided change, when the situation is considered in its essential features. The demand for actual cotton has been very poor on the part of Spinners who are being influenced by the weakness of the American and Indian markets. Under the circumstances, we see no reason to change our views that an advance in prices is unwarranted. Any attempt to force prices will be but a temporary success.



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CHINA'S Progress in Industry and Commerce depend entirely on her ability to apply the principles of Business to her Wealth of Natural Resources and Labor.

Last Saturday, Prof. Dealy in an address to the members of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. remarked :—

"In the reconstruction of China, stress must be placed on the two most important factors, economic betterment and the promotion of intelligence. The great economic curse of China is cheap labour. There must be a vigorous attempt made to train Chinese in skill of every sort. The trades should slowly be modernized by the gradual introduction of machinery, so that by greater productivity there may come an increase in wages, a shortening of hours, the prohibition of child labour, and strictly sanitary conditions of labour.

As a nation, too, China must take especial precautions to safe-guard for the nation its enormous wealth of natural resources, such as coals and metals, its water power and its ports, reserving ownership of these for the State and prohibiting monopolies except under thorough State regulation."

China needs trained leaders to direct others in building the China of the Future.

Mr. Returned Student!

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Far Eastern Representative

Allen G. Loehr.
6 Kiukiang Road, (5th Floor)
Shanghai, China.

Yarn.—The market during the past week has been keeping very firm with a further stiffening of prices until an advance of four taels from last week's level was attained, the market closing strong. 20's counts are in great demand whilst stocks are nil. 16's counts are keeping steady to firm with general inquiries from Kiangse, Fukien, Yung Kow and from all sections of the Yangtsze Valley. Sampin has advanced seven to nine yen within the last twenty-four hours, market closing with a very firm undertone.

From the foregoing position we still maintain that the outlook of the China Mills is all that could be desired.

Liverpool, March 18, 1921.

Liverpool Market :—

Good Middling American, Spot..... 7.31 Pence
" " " May ..... 7.71 "
" " " July ..... 7.83 "

Market :—*Steady.*

New York, March 22, 1921.

New York Market :—

May .....12.04 Cents
July.....12.50 "
October .....12.99 "
Spot.....11.95 "

Market :—*Steady.*

Bombay Market :—

No Wire.

Shanghai Market :—

Tungchow Spot ex. Wharf.....Tls. 23.00
Shanghai ..... " 21.75
" M-ginned, ... " 22.00
Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

Yokohama : Is more active at practically unchanged prices. The market is firm and holders are anticipating an advance. Total shipments of Raw Silk this Season compared with same periods of two previous years are as follows,

Season	1920-1921	104,159
"	1919-1920	195,280
"	1918-1919	151,650

Shanghai : Business in China Steam Filatures is restricted by high prices and lack of good quality cocoons. Very little interest is shown in New Season deliveries.

Tsatlees : Stocks of the Best Chops are exhausted for this Season. A few lots of the lower grades can still be had at about market prices.

Tussah : The weakness of the Tussah market did not last long but likewise the activity of last week has been effectively checked by the advance of 30 Taels.

China Steam Filatures, Grand Extra Chops...Tls. 1200
" " " Extra Chops..... " 1100
" " " Medium Chops ..... " 1000
Tsatlee Improved Reel Best Chops .....Tls. 855
" " " Market Chops... " 815
Tussah Best Chops..... " 500
" Market Chops..... " 480

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, March 30th, 1921

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver at 33¼ is ⅞d. lower than last week. Our Exchange Market was closed for 3 days on account of Easter Holidays. Official rates have remained unchanged ; the market has ruled firm on support for our local Gold Dollar, with 1d. to 2d. premium offering for T/T on London. We close with an easier tone to the market.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 41,260,000 a decrease of Tls 497,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars... $ 36,400,000 an increase of $ 90,000
Estimated value in Taels Tls. 67,468,000, as against roughly Tls. 52,224,000 held this time last year.

†	Average rates for Feb.	Thurs. Mar. 24	Friday Mar. 25	Sat. Mar. 26	Mon. Mar. 28	Tuesday Mar. 29	Wed. Mar. 30
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/3.250	3/1				3/1	3/1
D/Dfts. "	—	3/1¼				3/1¼	3/1¼
4m/s "	—	3/1½				3/1⅝	3/1½
T/T India	242.925	237				235	235
T/T France	883.500	870				880	880
T/T N. Y.	63.350	60½	BANK HOLIDAY	BANK HOLIDAY	BANK HOLIDAY	60½	60½
T/T H'kong	74.775	75				75	75
T/T Japan	75.937	79				79	79
T/T Batavia	186.675	128⅛				182½	128½
T/T Straits Bk's buying rates	70.587	75				75	75
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/6.250	3/4				3/4	3/4
6m/s " "	—	3/4½				3/4½	3/4½
4m/s " D/P	3/7.500	3/5¼				3/5¼	3/5¼
4m/s " "							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	983.500	970				980	980
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	70.350	67½				67½	67½
4m/s " Docs	—	68¼				68¼	68¼

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Mar. 24	Mar. 25	Mar. 26	Mar. 28	Mar. 29	Mar. 30
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	33⅛	34⅛			33⅛	33¼
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 97⅝ touch	G. $ 56⅞	G. $ 57¼	G. $ 57¼	G. $ 57¼	G. $ 57¼	G. $ 57¼
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	Tls. 367.00	HOLIDAY	HOLIDAY	HOLIDAY	Tls. 361.40	Tls. 360.80
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	111.00				111.00	111.00
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	72.325				72.375	72.4125
	1½%				2⅛%	2½%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount	7 %	London on Paris T/T	56.57
Bank of France rate of discount	7 %	London on Germany T/T	——
London open Market rate of Discount 3 m/s.	6 ¼%	New York on London T/T	392
" " 4 m/s.	6 ¼%	Bombay on London T/T	1/3⅜
" " 6 m/s.	6 %	Hongkong on " T/T	2/4⅛
		Yokohama " " T/T	2/5¼

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Saturday, March 5, to March 9, 1921)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Feb. Tael 1.43 equal $1. Gold.)

S. S. Ecuador, February 26.

To Honolulu.

Canned Fish	Doz.	68
,, Meats	,,	144

To San Francisco.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	10.39
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	77
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	27
,, other Ports	,,	41
Books, Printed	,,	8
Iron, Pig	,,	840
Oil, Tea	,,	208
Carpets	Pcs.	142
Skins, Squirrel	,,	5,350
Canned Meats	Doz.	80
Treasure, Gold Bars	Hk.Tls.	679,513

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports..Bals. 10	Pls.	10.27
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai...Bals. 190	,,	189.54
,, other Ports.. ,, 15..	,,	15.11
Silk, Raw, not Re-reeled and not Steam Filature;		
White, other Ports. 10	,,	10.00
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	10.12
,, ,, Shantung	,,	45.22

To New Orleans.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	5.72

To Cleveland.

Carpets	Pcs.	4

S. S. Kentucky, February 26.

To Boston.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	17,457

To New York.

Silk, Pongees, Szechuen	Pls.	2.44
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Kiukiang	,,	43
,, Ningpo	,,	586
,, other Ports	,,	13
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	94
,, ,, other Ports	,,	14
Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	16
Antimony, Crude	,,	2,100
,, Oxide	,,	1,260
,, Regulus	,,	7,762
Cotton, Raw..Bals. 97	,,	480
,, Yarn, Waste	,,	1,212
Feather, Fowl	,,	306
Hair, Horse	,,	60
,, ,, Tail	,,	50
Intestines, Sheep	,,	16
,, Pigs	,,	304
Seed, Sesamum	,,	420
Tunsten Ore	,,	1,999
Wool, Sheep's	,,	3,685
Carpets	Pcs.	916
Skin Mats, Dog	,,	10,000
Skins, Fox Tail	,,	3,000
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	37,316
,, Weasel, with Tails	,,	5,250

Foreign Goods

Skins, Beaver	Pcs.	500
Dyes, Aniline ....Pkgs. 24..	Hk. Tls.	4,230

S. S. West Cajoot, February 25.

To Los Angeles.

Books, Printed	Pls.	4

To New York.

Wool, Sheep's	,,	1,032
Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	15,790

Altai Maru, Feburary 14; from U. S. A.

Leather, Imitaion	Pcs.	14
Cotton Duck	Yds.	519
Iron and Steel:		
Bars	Pls.	1,680
Hoops	,,	76
Hoops Cuttings	,,	841
Nails	,,	3,375
Pipes	,,	633
Plates and Sheets	,,	2,231
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	847
Tinned Plates Plain	,,	2,926
Cotton Raw .....Bals 100..	,,	375
Twine	,,	2
Oil, Engine	Galls.	15,384
Machinery	Hk.Tls.	14,515

S. S. China Feburary 28.

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports. Bls. 75.	Pls.	76.29
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White Shanghai ..Bls. 340.	,,	337.67
,, other Ports..Bls. 5.	,,	5.00
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
White, other Ports. Bls. 20.	,,	20.29
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	3.67
,, ,, Shantung	,,	99.40
Chinaware, Coarse	,,	9
,, Fine	,,	51
Skins, Weasel	Pcs.	40,000

To San Francisco.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	1.91
Antimony Regulus	,,	420
Books, Printed	,,	3
Intestines, Pig	,,	25
Poultry, Frozen	,,	18
Carpets	Pcs.	21
Skins, Tiger	,,	2

S. S. Foyle, February 15, from U. S. A.

Bells	Pcs.	3,688
Clocks	Pcs.	373
Laterns	,,	15,840
Leather, Imitation	,,	21
Machines, Sewing	,,	300
Motor-cars	,,	6
Scales	,,	12
Typewriters	,,	20
Iron and Steel:		
Angles	Pls.	851
Bars	,,	5,387
Bar Ends	,,	469
Bolts and Nuts	,,	72
Hoops	,,	1,883
Nails	,,	1,178
Pipe Fittings	,,	13
Shaftings	,,	658
Tubes	,,	656
Washers	,,	39
Iron and Steel Galvanized:		
Wire	,,	2,798
Pipe Fittings	,,	10
Wire Shorts	,,	1,424
Wire netting	,,	9
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	2,837
Asbestos Packing	,,	1
Bronze Powder	,,	52
Glue, Cow	,,	168
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	786
Leadfoil and Tinfoil, Mixture	,,	1,733
Leather, Calf	,,	5
Paper Blotting	,,	15
,, Cardboard	,,	2,804
,, Enamelled & Glazed Flint	,,	720
,, Printing	,,	112
,, Writing	,,	133
,, Waxed	,,	95
,, Unclassed	,,	3,282
Ink, Printing	,,	54
Stiffener Materials	,,	391
Singlets	Doz.	230
Shoes	Pairs	167
Cigarettes	Mille	129,500
Machinery	Hk.Tls.	49,854

S. S. Apus, from U. S. A. February 17.

Iron Angles	Pls.	111
,, Beams	,,	519
,, Nails, Cut and Wire	,,	2,386
,, Plates	,,	288
,, Tubes	,,	1,402
,, Galvanized: Tubes	,,	175
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	14,202
Paper, Printing	,,	283
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,454
,, Prepared	,,	1
Paints, Unclassed	Galls.	4,840
Glass, Wired	Sq. ft.	3,760
Cigarettes	Mille	184,700

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New Books and Publications

A Candid Friend

The Truth About China, Being a Series of Articles Reprinted from the Peking and Tientsin Times. February 1921.

THE role of a candid friend, says the author of this booklet, is a thankless one. "Smooth words, the suppression of unpleasant details, emphasis on the brighter side of things, are far more welcome." He might have added that the foreign journalist in China who makes it his business to purvey rosy comment finds life pleasanter than does the candid friend. In the long run, of course, the man who tells things as he sees them, who insists upon analysis and critical examination, who refuses to accept paper schemes as accomplished reforms, who, in short, tries to tell the simple truth, has his own reward. He has the respect of the Chinese who desire to bring about real changes in China, of the Chinese whose desire is to get things rightly ordered and really done, and who are not satisfied to have things pleasantly disguised and cheerfully misrepresented. He has, also, the respect of the foreigner who knows China well enough to understand that the Chinese people cannot be saved from further suffering and humiliation by anything short of drastic change.

"China," says the writer, "bears a curious resemblance to a victim of the drug habit, who has not injured her health beyond repair, but who while professing a desire to be cured, refuses to undergo treatment or to give up the drug to which she is addicted." There are, he says, signs of the will to recover but they have not yet acquired sufficient force to be a decisive factor. He comes to this conclusion after an examination of China's finances, her army, the history of her legislature, the administration of public justice in the country, the history of the presidency, the condition of China's railways and the history of China's diplomatic relations during the past few years. To each of these subjects he devotes a separate chapter.

The writer is in doubt as to remedies. He believes that a representative parliament meeting first in a city not under the influence of military officials and later in Peking may offer some hope. He believes that China can be given adequate financial assistance only when her people see the necessity of using more foreign advice and assistance. Because of international relations and of Chinese suspicions this may not come about until the complete bankruptcy of this country, "political as well as financial" can no longer be concealed.

"The future of Europe is bound up with Asia. . . ."
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Articles have been contributed recently on the Far East by:—Professor E. H. Parker, Dr. Inazo Nitobe, Mr. Michizo Masuda, etc., etc.
Every phase of Asiatic life is discussed in the Asiatic Review.
Proceedings of the East India Association.
Special reports of meetings of Societies interested in Asia.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SECTION—LITERARY SUPPLEMENT—NEW COMMERCIAL SECTION
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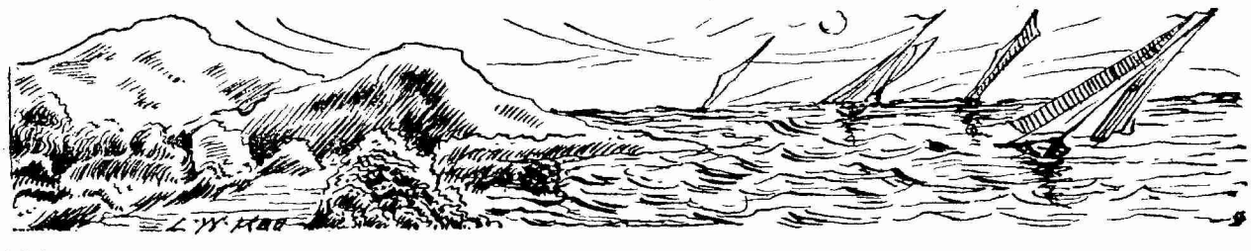
Six Months, $5.00. One Year $10.00
All subscriptions payable in advance. For foreign countries the price of postage is added. Advertising rates will be sent upon application.

This book ought to be read by every foreigner in China and by every Chinese who can read English. This is true not because the writer is free from error, or from mistaken opinions, but because it is worth while to know what an intelligent and friendly observer of Chinese affairs thinks about conditions in this country.

C. F. R.

St. John's University, March 25, 1921.



Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

By C. F. Remer, M. A., Professor of Economics and H. F. MacNair, M. A., Professor of History, St. John's University, Shanghai.

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Relations

Topic 1. China and the League of Nations Covenant

References: Pp.176-77.

Questions: 1. What is the meaning of the word Covenant, and what is its meaning here? 2. When and where are the changes in the Covenant to be made? 3. Why is this of especial interest to China? 4. In what ways are Drs. Koo and Wang connected with the League of Nations? 5. What criticism is made of the composition of the Executive Council of the League?

Topic 2: The Mandatory System on Trial.

References: Pp.177-79.

Questions: 1. Define the following terms: Mandatory colony, sphere of influence, hinterland, protectorate, dependency. 2. Explain Article XXII of the League Covenant? 3. What is the origin of the Mandatory? (Note: In the definition in column 1, p.178, the word "mandate", line 3, should read *Mandant.*) 4. What questions have arisen as to Mandates between Japan and Australia? 5. How does the question of Mandates apply to Yap? Where is this place? 6. Of what importance is it?

Topic 3. Admission of Chinese Industrial Students to America.

References: Pp.179-83.

Questions: 1. Why is the matter of admitting Chinese student workers a difficult one to handle? 2. What advantages are there to both Chinese and Americans in the going of such students to the U. S. A.? 3. Give reasons why so many Chinese study in America. 4. What Chinese association is working for the admission of student-workers? 5. What are the conditions under which industrial students are to be admitted? 6. What is the present status of the question?

Topic 4: "America and the Far East"

References: P.196.

Questions: 1. What is the origin of this article? 2. What is meant by the "Open Door Policy"? 3. What is its origin? 4. How has it of late years suffered? 5. What is the second world war referred to, and where is it being waged chiefly? 6. What is the attitude of the Chinese toward the Japanese, according to this writer?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: The New Issue in the Teachers' Strike.

References: Pp.183-84,200.

Questions: 1. When did the Teachers' Strike begin? 2. How does it differ from the Students' Strike? 3. What are the two reasons for this strike? 4. Which is the fundamental and more important reason? 5. How do the teachers plan that the schools should be financed? Is this reasonable? 6. What is the attitude of the Minister of Finance?

Topic 2: China's City Builder, Chang Chien.

References: Pp.184-86.

Questions: 1. Who was Chang Chien before he became a "City Builder"? 2. Has his son followed in his father's footsteps? Where were both educated? 3. How long has it taken Mr. Chang to realize his dream? 4. What was the nucleus of this work? 5. How has its location affected the growth of Nantungchow? 6. What can you say of the educational affairs of this city?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. The Port of Woosung

References: pp. 175-6.

Questions: 1. Where is Woosung? 2. What gives it its importance as a port? 3. Why does the editor believe that something may really be done toward the development of Woosung? 4. What are some of the plans that are now under consideration? 5. Explain the possible connection between the development of Woosung and the abolition of extraterritoriality?

Topic 2. The Chinese Silk Trade.

References: pp. 192-4.

Questions: 1. What event has caused the writer to turn his attention to the silk trade of China? 2. Make a diagram from the statistics given in this article to show the changes in the Chinese and Japanese silk trade since 1912. 3. What advantages have the Japanese is the silk trade? 4. How can these advantages be overcome? 5. What suggestions does the writer make for the improvement of the trade by the Chinese? 7. Do you expect that the Silk Exposition will have a favorable effect? Why.

Topic 3. China's Progress in Industry.

References: Pp. 217-8.

Questions: 1. The Ministry of Agriculture, we are told, is to make a survey of the Chinese mills in Shanghai. Take a mill or factory in your own city or one that you know about and write a report about it under the headings that are suggested. 2. What is a cold storage plant and why is it useful in a factory for the manufacture of egg products? 3. What is manufactured by the Hing Hwa Paste Company? Does the success of this company show a change in the habits of the Chinese?

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

ACTING CLERK MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

March 28, 1921, Cause No. 1241, In re Nils J. Friedstrom's Will; on petition for letters testamentary.

" 29, " " " 1330, In re Josephine U. Woods' Estate; on petition for letters of administration.

" 30, " " " 1021, Ullrych v. Asia Banking Corporation; on the merits, Messrs. Rodger and Harris for plaintiff,

UNITED STATES v. HENRY B. FURBUSH

(*Continued from last issue*)

The carrying of firearms on such vessels is, we are informed, contrary to the regulations of the Shipping Board and as this is the second fatality caused by such firearms here it is evident that stricter enforcement of such regulations is imperative. But all the evidence tends to show that the weapon in this case would not have been dangerous in the accused's hands but for his drunken condition. For he had one drink at the Tivoli, two at the Savoy, one, or part of one, at a Chinese brothel and three at the Astor Grill, making seven in all before reaching the "El Dorado" even if his claim of drinking there is not accepted. According to his testimonials and the depositions of his shipmates his previous habits had been temperate while his naval record for sobriety was about the highest and according to a medical witness called by both sides the effect of excessive drinking on one of such habits would be more severe than upon an habitual drunkard,

Now drunkenness is one of the conditions which may exclude that "premeditated design" which the law prescribes in order to constitute murder in the first degree. As was said by an eminent judge in a well considered decision [4]:

> "It will frequently happen, necessarily when the killing is of such a character as the common law designates as murder, and it has not been perpetrated by means of poison, or by lying in wait, that it will be a vexed question whether the killing has been the result of sudden passion, produced by a cause inadequate to mitigate it to manslaughter, but still sufficient to mitigate it to murder in the second degree, if it be really the true cause of the excitement, or whether it has been the result of deliberation and premeditation; and in all such cases whatever fact is calculated to cast light upon the mental status of the offender is legitimate proof; and, among others the fact that he was at the time drunk; not that this will excuse or mitigate the offence if it were done wilfully, deliberately, maliciously, and premeditatedly (which it might well be, though the perpetrator was drunk at the time), but to show

4. Turley, J. in Pirtle v. State, 9 Humph. (Tenn.) 663. See also Swann v State, 4 Humph. 136; Cartwright v. State, 8 Lea 376; Garner v. State 28 Fla. 113, 9 So. 835, 29 Am. St. Rep. 262.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of

HERMAN A. VANBURG
Deceased.

Cause No. 1314
Estate No. 383

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before September 12, 1921 and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

W. D. HARRIS, Administrator
C/o. Andersen, Meyer & Co,
4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
Shanghai, China.

Mr. Fessenden for defendant; testimony of plaintiff and witness McQuade taken; submitted on briefs to be filed by plaintiff April 7, by defendant April 14.

March 31, 1921, Cause No. 1312, Roth vs. Roth on motion to dismiss.

(Before the Commissioner)

March 26, 1921, Cause No. 1328, U. S. v. Woodberry; testimony taken of witnesses. Selvy, Quayle, Nien, Sing, Yang, Yoh, Lay, Yaung, Clissold, Lai and defendant; hearing continued until the 29th inst.

" 29, " " " 1328, U. S. v. Woodberry; testimony taken of witnesses Quayle and Lee.

Judgments and Orders:

March 28, 1921, Cause No. 1241, In re Nils J. Friedstrom's Will; order admitting instrument to probate and for letters testamentary.

" 29, " " " 1330, In re Josephine U. Woods' Estate; order for letters of administration.

" 31, " " " 1312, Roth vs. Roth; order of dismissal at plantiff's costs.

(By the Commissioner)

March 19, 1821, Cause No. 1328, U. S. v Woodberry; charge of impersonating a police officer, dismissed; bound over to the United States Court on charge of carrying concealed weapons.

Miscellaneous Filings:

March 24, 1921, Cause No. 874, Doong Nyi Benevolent Ass'n vs. Henry S. Grew et al; motion.

" 24, " " " 1309, U. S. vs. Donack; final commitment.

" 24, " " " 1299, U. S. vs. Pitts; final commitment.

" 24, " " " 1329, U. S. vs. W. W. Woodberry, complaint.

that the killing did not spring from a premeditated purpose, but sudden passion, excited by inadequate provocation, such as might reasonably be expected to arouse sudden passion and heat to the point of taking life without premeditation and deliberation. This distinction never can exist except between murder in the first and murder in the second degree under our statute * * * *
* * In ascertaining the fact of such intention, all the concomitant circumstances shall be heard, in order to enable the jury to judge whether such deliberate, wilful, malicious, and premeditated design existed."

Moreover

"The intoxication need not be to the extent of depriving the accused of all power of volition or of all ability to form an intent."[5]

And finally

"All that should be required of the defendant is to introduce such evidence of the fact that, at the time he inflicted the fatal injuries, he was so deeply intoxicated as to be incapable of forming in his mind a deliberate, premeditated design to do the killing as will raise in the minds of the jurors a reasonable doubt as to such fact in order to reduce the grade of the offense to murder in the second degree."[6]

A review of the whole evidence raises this "reasonable doubt", which it is our duty as a trier of the facts to resolve in the accused's favor, that, when he fired the shot, he was capable of that "wilful, deliberate and premeditated design" to kill the accused which the Penal Code prescribes.

But while intoxication may thus be considered in determining the grade of the crime, by an equally well settled rule it constitutes, when voluntary, no excuse for the crime itself.[7] Nor, even had it been proved,

5. People v. Leonardi, 143 N. Y. 360, 38 N. E. 372.
6. State v. Cooley 19 N. M. 91, 140 Pac. 1111, 52 L. R. A. (N. S.) 230, approving instruction in Maynard v. State, 81 Neb. 301, 116 N. W., 53.
7. U. S. v. Le Clair, 1 Extraterritorial Cases 414; U. S. v. Leddy, Id. 548; U. S. v. Hedges, Id. 549;

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of | Cause No. 1277

OLIN ACKLEY ROVELAND | Estate No. 370

Deceased. | NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before September 19, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

NEVILLE CRAIG
11 Whangpoo Road.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of | Cause No. 1276

EMIL HUGO YOST | Estate No. 369

Deceased. | NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before September 19, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

NEVILLE CRAIG
11 Whangpoo Road.

March 24, 1921, Cause No. 1328, U. S. vs. Wood; final commitment.

" 29, " " " 1325, Allway vs. The Robert Dollar Co.; motion.

" 29, " " " 1330, In re Estate of Josephine U. Woods; petition; bond; oath.

" 29, " " " 970, In re Edmund W. K. Gifford's Estate; inventory.

" 30, " " " 1021, Ullrych vs. Asia Banking Corp.; reply.

" 30, " " " 1329, U. S. vs. Woodberry; information.

" 30, " " " 1330, In re Josephine U. Wood's Estate; letters of administration.

" 31, " " " 1312, Roth vs. Roth; motion to dismiss.

" 31, " " " 1320, Quelch vs. Crawley; answer; motion.

which it was not, that the liquors consumed by the accused contained other poisonous ingredients than alcohol, would his crime thereby have been justified. That was one of the risks which he took in consuming the liquor and, good or bad, be was fully responsible for any crime which he actually committed while under its influence. As was well said by the late Justice Lamar when still Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia:

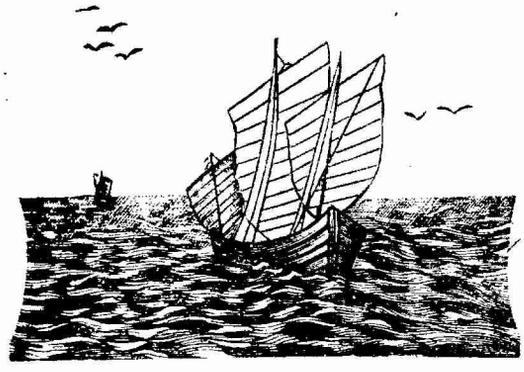
> "There was no evidence on which to charge as to the effect of drugging the ale alleged to have been used by the defendant, nor can the courts establish a precedent which would authorize a chemical investigation as to whether the liquor was good or bad, pure or impure, drugged, or containing only malt, spirituous, or vinous qualities. Drunkenness voluntarily produced by one sort of liquor is no more an excuse for crime than that caused by any other kind of intoxicating drink." [8]

And having given the accused the full benefit of the reasonable doubt above mentioned we cannot again apply it in fixing the penalty. There being no other extenuating circumstances the maximum punishment must be imposed. [9]

We find the accused guilty of the crime of murder in the second degree and he is accordingly sentenced to imprisonment for life, to be served in Bilibid Prison, Manila Territory of the Philippines, until duly transferred to some other lawful place of confinement in the United States. He is further adjudged to pay the costs of this prosecution.

8. Cribb v. State, 118 Ga, 316, 45 S. 396.

9. U. S. v. Rohrer, 1 Extraterritorial Cases, 515, 517.



IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of HARRY FINKELSTEIN Deceased. | Cause No. 1075 Estate No. 350 NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before September 12, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

DORA FINKELSTEIN
184 Bubbling Well Road

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of ANSON C. SPONG Deceased. | Cause No. 1275 Estate No. 368 NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before September 19, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

NEVILLE CRAIG
11 Whangpoo Road.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of WILLIAM H. DIETRICH Deceased. | Cause No. 1316 Estate No. 384 NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate and that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before Sept. 12, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

STERLING FESSENDEN
2 Kiukiang Road